

INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHILIP BARNARD M. MERTON, IN 1818.

VOL XVI NO 238

BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 Sep.	Razmak	vessels	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Razmak		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana	now	16,508
10 "	Mooltan		20,847
17 "	Rancho		16,660
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Rancho	sail	16,601
8 "	Maloja		20,847
15 "	Razmak		10,602
22 "	Maloja		10,933
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
1929			
6 Jan.	Naldara	from	16,508
13 "	Rajputana		16,508
20 "	Mantua		10,946
27 "	Rancho		16,660
3 Feb.	Narkunda	Bombay	16,572
10 "	Rancho		16,601
17 "	Moro		10,933
24 "	Razmak		10,602
3 Mar.	Mooltan	without	20,847
10 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
17 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
24 "	Rajputana	tranship-	16,508
31 "	Maloja		20,847
7 Apr.	Rancho		16,660
14 "	Rancho	ment	16,601
21 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
28 "	Naldara		16,508
5 May	Viceroy of India	at	16,300
12 "	Mantua		10,946
19 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	Aden.	11,518
26 "	Narkunda		16,572
3 Jan.	Macedonia		11,000

All mail is subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passport.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND SALOON RETURN Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala	8,421
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana	8,427
11th Apr.	Domala	8,421

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.
Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £ 64	£ 112
	B £ 60	£ 107
	C £ 53	£ 98

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru	4905	21 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru	10500		@ 3 Oct
Kikano Maru	8000		@ 10 "
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru	8000		@ 17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	29 "
Katori Maru	10000		@ 31 "
Awa Maru	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru	8900		@ 14 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru	11000	18 "	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10300	1 Nov.	18 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22000	30 "	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
1928		
26th Sept.	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
28th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
7th Nov.	Naldara	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
21st "	Moro	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929		
4th Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

* Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUNICORN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
1928		
26th Sept.	Barpeta	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th "	Karagola	East and South Africa
28th "	Vasna	Bombay via Karachi
19th "	Chakra	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1st Oct.	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Khandala	East and South Africa
17th "	Ellora	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thursday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital...1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital...50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Mammohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishanlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwala, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Julundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Depart ure.
Sumatra Maru	12th Sept.	25th Sept.
Celebes Maru	23rd "	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru	12th Oct.	23rd "
Shunko Maru	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	15th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 23150 and 26473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hornum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajilal Ranchhodas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—COMBALONG.
Telephone—21072.

Daring Prophecy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.
Yearly		

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisement should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY qualified COMPOUNDERS for Bikaner State Service on Rs. 18/- p.m. to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner. 31128

WANTED—A PENSIONER GOVERNMENT EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT or INSPECTOR for the appointment of Excise Superintendent in the Jhabua State. A knowledge of Hindi is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to G. C. DHADDA, Dewan Darbar Jhabua, C. I. 31127

WANTED—3 TIME KEEPERS, 2 GENERAL CLERKS 6 CLERKS for railway as well paid candidates for Railway Station Master training. Apply with 2 annas stamp to MANAGER, ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi. 31131

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THIRTYFIVE ACRES of building LAND, situate in Puhadi Goregaon will be auctioned at Goregaon Railway Station by the Mannaletgar, Bandra, on 27th September, 1928, at 7-30 a.m. Site close to Railway Station with convenient access. Suitable for building purposes. Splendid opportunity to property investors. N. 31133

BOOKS.

FIVE PRECIOUS BOOKS—(Pocket Wisdom Series) As. 6 each. Address:—Mr. M. VENKATASIAH B.A., Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore. 31135

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22-24, (Old No. 310), Lamington Road, Off Jacob Circle, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st March, 1928.
2. To elect a Director for the current year in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Auditors made by the Directors for the last year and to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1928, to 13th October, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1928.

31137

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1928, and must have completed a school education up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be qualifying examination conducted in English and Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of three terms per year commencing on January, 15th, 1929 and will last for three years. Fees will amount to Rs. 50/- per each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those who obtained a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mate's Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October 1928 and the qualifying examination will be held about 1st December, 1928.

The prospectus giving full information together with application forms may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin", Mazgaon Pier, Bombay, 10, on payment of Re. 1/- which should be sent in postage stamps.

31126

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR WORKS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF

(a) An OVOID SEWER in Sydenham Road from 385 ft. South of Masjid Bunder Road to Janjir Street and in a small portion near Carnac Road, and

(b) a STORM WATER DRAIN in a portion of Ridge Road and little Gibbs Road.

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5/- per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th September, 1928.

31132

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of a Ward with sanitary fittings &c., at the Arthur Rd. Hospital will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24-9-1928.

31135

NOTICE

UDAIPUR STATE COTTON FACTORIES, MEWAR.

Head office: BHILWARA.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, invites tenders for the supply of belting, Lubricating oils, Machine spare parts etc, for the five State Ginning and Pressing Factories.

The prescribed form of tender with specification and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the General Manager's Office, Bhilwar, on a payment of Rs. 2/- per form. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the General Manager's Office, from the 5th October to the 10th October, 1928.

H. E. G. HOGGAN,
General Manager,
Cotton Factories,
Bhilwar. (Mewar.)
31129

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.

In the Court of the Additional Munsif at Aligarh, District Aligarh.
Suit No. 415 of 1928.

L. LACHMAN DASS, S/o. Makhanlal, resident of Kadia Ganj, District Aligarh Plaintiff.

versus

BADRI PARSHAD, S/o. Boola Mal self and guardian, Panna Lal Sanna and Bhagga, minors, Trankha Patta, Satrasta, Eazani ka Hotel, on the shop of Datu Dass Makhanlal, Bombay ... Defendant.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 551-5, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 26-10-1928, at 10 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of September, 1928.

By Order,
SHIVA CHARANLAL,
Munsarim,
Addl. Mfs.'s Court, Aligarh.

NOTICE

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

31130

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete foundations along (1) Clare Road from Shepherd Road to Bel-lasis Road, (2) Clare Road junction Haines Road and Sankli Street, and (3) DeLisle Road from Haines Road to Arthur Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday, the 4th of October, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22-9-1928.

31136

LEGAL NOTICES.

URGENT AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has just come to the knowledge of one of our clients that certain persons who were entrusted by him with shares of several companies according to the particulars noted below, have wrongfully and in breach of faith pur-ported to deal with the said shares in a manner which our client contends, renders their conduct open to criminal prosecution AND WHEREAS our client intends to adopt such criminal and civil proceedings in the matter as he may be advised NOTICE is hereby given under instructions from our client to all to whom it may concern, that any person or persons holding the said shares or any portion thereof should immediately notify the same to us at our Office No. 110, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars, within three days from the date hereof, failing which any claim which may be outstanding in respect of the said shares shall be deemed to be abandoned and waived and our client will proceed further on the aforesaid footing.

PARTICULARS OF SHARES.

100 Shares of Fort Gloster Jute Co. Ltd., bearing Nos. 6503/42, 13344/53, 8067/76, 8077/86, 13923/32, 7977/81, 7982/83, 8009/11, 8959/68.

100 Shares of Fort William Jute Co., Ltd. bearing Nos. 9701/25, 11626/50, 2651/75, 10601/25.

A lot of 50 shares of the Caledonian Jute Co., Ltd.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1928.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Solicitors, Bombay.

31118

NOTICE TO MINOR DEFENDANT AND GUARDIAN.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF HAVALI, ALIGARH.

Suit No. 415 of 1928.

LACHMAN DAS, ... Plaintiff.

Versus.

BOLAMAL and others Defendants.

To

- (1) PANNALAL, minor, aged 14 years,
- (2) SARNA, minor, aged 12 years, sons of Bolamal, (3) BHAGGA, aged 5 years, son of Badri Prasad, minors under the guardianship of Badri Prasad, resident of Bombay, Rasta Trankapatta, near Iranika Hotel, Deni Dass Makhanlal, Bombay.

WHEREAS an application has been presented on the part of the plaintiff in the above Suit for the appointment of a Guardian for the said minor defendant, you, the said minors and you Badri Prasad Guardian are hereby required to take notice that unless within days from the service upon you of this notice an application is made to this Court for the appointment of you Badri Prasad or of some friend of you, the minor to act as guardian for the Suit, the Court will proceed to appoint some other person to act as guardian to the minor for the purposes of the said Suit.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 17th day of September, 1928.

SHIVA CHARANLAL,
Munsarim,
Addl. Mfs.'s Court, Aligarh.

31131

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T FAIL TO

SEE
The Mammoth
Motion Picture

UNCLE
TOM'S
CABIN

VERY SHORTLY AT THE CAPITOL.

EM RE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Comedy King Who Stands Apart—

SYD CHAPLIN

In the most Hilarious Upstairs Comedy Classic ever made—

THE BETTER OLE

Immortalizing the Historic Role of—

OLD BILL

Nicknamed "The Walrus"—The Creation of Captain Bruce Bairnsfather's Brain.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

The Golden Story of the Immortal Angel of Peace, Nurse Cavell.

DAWN

featuring

SYBIL THORNDIKE

as

NURSE CAVELL

The only Photoplay ever made, which has convinced the civilized world of the futility of war.

MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

A Gripping Mystery Picture of The Secret Service.

THREE FACES EAST

With an all star Cast.

JETIA GOUDAL

ROBERT AMES

CLIVE BROOK

She loved him madly. Yet he was a Spy! Her Country demanded his death! Must she Kill him?

THE . CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

A Sensational Double Programme

THE RETURN FIGHT

For the Heavyweight Championship of the World

GENE

TUNNY

CHAMPION

Vs.

JACK

DEMPSEY

EX-CHAMPION

SEE

The much Disputed Knock out in the seventh round in Slow Motion

AND THE FUNNIEST COMEDY

STOP that MAN

WITH

ARTHUR LAKE and BARBARA KENT

Also

LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Showing Tunney's arrival in England

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.

A Dancing Revue Co.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 28th September 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 59, 200 CHA. 505, 15 Dadar Matunga Road and Naigaum Road.

Building Case No. 47 Haines Road.

Building Street Nos. 147, 103-109, 119, 123, 10-20, Case Nos. 236, 241-268 Memonwada Road, Memonwada Road and Naigaum Cross Lane.

MENESSE AND CO.

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Government of Maharashtra

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

COTTON MARKET

TONE EASY

Bombay, Sept. 24.
The market opened to-day in a quiet and after some short covering, there was considerable long liquidation on easier Liverpool opening cables.

Below is the summary of the day's trading in April/May 1930 Broach.
Harwar Bazar. Opened at Rs. 346.
Highest Rs. 349. Lowest Rs. 341. Ratts at 4 p.m. Rs. 342.
Sewri Market.—Opened Rs. 342. Highest Rs. 342 1/4. Lowest Rs. 341 23. Closed at Rs. 342.

Ready Cotton is quiet.
No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal Rs. 342 Dec. Jan. 1929.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach Rs. 308 April May 1929.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomras 274 Dec. Jan. 1929.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	Ready	Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	285	...	...
Bengal Fine	280	...	...
Bengal F.G.	265	...	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	...	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	...	...
Wardha-Hingst. Fine	320	310	...
Nagpur Fine	320	310	...
Yeomani Fine	310	295	...
Arvi Fine	310	295	...
Amraoti Fine	305	280	...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	265	...
Mulapur Fine	290	260	...
Khandesh Fine	275	255	...
Muthia Fine	...	...	...
Muthia F.G.	230	220	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265/75	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	265	...
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	...	270	...
Indore Ujjain Fine	290	265	...
Burwah Samvad Fine	280	265/70	...
Surat	...	...	...
Broach Fine	330	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...	...
Western M.G.	310	...	...
Cambodia	395	...	...
Miraj/Sangli	320	...	...
Coimbatore Good	335	...	...
Dholera	...	...	...
Kadi/Virangam	...	...	...

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	
Bengal D.J.	274
Broach A.M.	343
Oomra D.J.	310

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	
Southern	336 331 324 317
Comptah	351 341 331

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	
200 Bombay & Co.	Muthia 230
200 Toyomankwa	Berar 275
200 G. Madhavji	Africa 535
200 Japan T. & Co.	Khandwa 285
200 Do.	Shenabad 285
200 Do.	Berar 290
200 Do.	Muglai 250
100 A. Damodar	Bengal 233
200 G. G. Kesha	Pandaria 285
100 H. Nenshi & Co.	Anrangabad 220
100 Jetha Devji	Sailu 215
500 G. Madhavji	Nanded 252
200 Do.	Nanded 265

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., Bombay have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends under date 22nd inst.:

L'pool 9.30 a.m.—“Heavy rains South Texas. Weather cool. Central Belt cloudy. Balance entire B-H generally fair.”

L'pool 6.50 p.m.—“Heavy Commission House buying.”

We called our Liverpool friends as follows:—

“Would you advise following advance?” They reply:—“We do not consider it advisable follow advance unless early killing frost. Anticipate hedge selling on advancing markets, but feeling changing regarding ‘9.00d. fairly safe basis.”

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables D/- 22nd inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) “Market concerned persistent reports deterioration. Crop looks nearer fourteen millions, if trade comes in, expect further sharp advance.”

(2) “Reaction should go further consequence heavy rains Texas, many complaints rotting bolls, better trade.”

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst.:

“Light rains East. Belt. Heavy rains Oklahoma and Texas.”

“Temperature abnormally low.”

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. (Ltd.)	Muktsar, Sept. 22.
Wheat ready 4/12 5/1.	
Wheat assuj 4/14/6.	
Wheat magha 5/1/8.	
Wheat magh 5/3.	
Wheat Har. 4/8.	
Gram ready 4/0 4/10.	
Gram assuj 4/6/1.	
Gram maghar 4/9.	
Gram magh 4/10/6.	
Gram Jeth 3/10/6.	
Barley maghar 3/10/6.	
Barley jeth 3/5/6.	
Rapeseed Bismk 6/15/6.	
Cotton seeds maghen 3/8.	
Cotton seeds magh 3/7/6.	

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Castor seeds Delivery, September, Opening	Rs. 47/6, Highest Rs. 47/10, Lowest Rs. 47/3/6, Closing Rs. 47/5.
Castor seeds May, Delivery, Opening Rs. 47/4, Highest Rs. 47/7, Lowest Rs. 47/1/6, Closing Rs. 47/2/6.	
Cotton seeds January Delivery Opening Rs. 4/6/6, Highest Rs. 4/6/9, Lowest Rs. 4/6/3, Closing Rs. 4/6/3.	
Groundnut Seeds February Delivery, Opening Rs. 55/- Highest Rs. 55/2/6, Lowest Rs. 54/15, Closing Rs. 55/0/6.	

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	
Filtered Coconut Oil—Ready Rs. 674/- per ton.	
Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 547/- per ton.	
Coconut Cake—Ready Rs. 157/- per ton.	
Mowra Cake—Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 24.
Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing prices. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—	
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.	
Transhipment Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.	
S. S. Rajput Rs. 8/6 1/2 per cwt FBH.	
S. S. Chayehasa Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.	
Shipment—August Rs. 8/6 1/2 per cwt FBH.	
Shipment September Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt FBH.	
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt FBH.	
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt FBH.	
Tone:—Steady.	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	
C. Rate T. 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10	
London:—	
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4 3/2	
Banks Selling D D 1/5	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 3/2 Sept.	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 3/2 Oct.	
Banks Buying T T 1/5	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.	

NEW YORK.—
B. C. T. T. 276-1/2
Banks Selling T T 27-5/8 4
Banks Buying T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 739
Banks Selling D D 776

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/2 21st inst.
London/Japan 1/10-5/8 22nd inst.
London/Paris 121 1/5 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.50 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.75 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 144.11 1/2 22nd inst. 144.11 1/2 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 26 7/16 22nd inst. 26 7/16 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 26 1/2 22nd inst. 26 7/16 21st inst.

London New York Ready 57 15/16 22nd inst. 57 5/8 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 4 3/16 p.c. 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 4 15/32 p.c. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter-Bank Call 2 3/4 p.c. 3 Mos. 3 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 Months Discounts 4 3/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 0 15/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.

One month 3 per cent.

Three Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.	
Wheat	2,633 Cwts.
Linseed	505 "
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	287 "
Groundnuts	169 "
Groundnuts	3,184 "
Castor seeds	1,075 "
Rice	1,222 "
Myrabollams	625 "
Cottonseed	2,741 "
Mustardseed	121 "
Grim	2,159 "
Joovar	106 "
Barley	229 "
Bajree	203 "
Oat	1,734 Tons.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association (Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

London Ready 26/7

London Forward 26/8

American Cent 57/14

China Opening 2/7/8, Closing 2/7/8

Ready 59/14

Bhadon Opening 60/-, Highest 60/2, Lowest 59/13, Closing 59/14

Tejmundi 5/8

Asni Opening 60/3 Highest 60/5, Lowest 60/1, Closing 60/2

Tejmundi 1/4

Tone of Market:—4 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97-7/0. Very Steady.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9

Bhadon 21/6/6 Asni 21/6/6

National City 21/9/6

N. Manojdass 21/9

N. Motilal 21/6/9

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

CIRCULAR

We have received the following weekly Circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones issued on the 20th inst.:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Since we last reported on the 30th August, there has been a general decline in the prices of Government Securities. Further issues of Rupee Treasury Bills have had an unsettling effect, to-day's closing tone being weak, particularly in 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper. The position is not improved by conditions in the money market, where stringency is looked for earlier than usual on account of prospects of a good monsoon and consequent large crops.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:

	Redn.	Yield.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable)	72.13	4.35
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable)	93.10	4.54
4 p.c. 1934/37 (taxable)	93.3	4.51
4 p.c. 1937/40 (taxable)	85.0	4.37
4-1/2 p.c. 1937/40 (taxable)	97.6	4.58
4-1/2 p.c. 1935/36 (taxable)	93.14	4.43
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	100.10	4.43
5 p.c. 1937/47 (taxable)	100.1	4.53
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	101.15	4.56
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	105.15	4.61
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	102.12	4.50
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	103.14	4.55
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	104.14	4.59
6-1/2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan (taxfree)	110.0	4.68

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The share market has been open for business on six occasions only since we last reported. In the interim, prospects of an early settlement of the Mill strike have become more tangible and to-day, some operatives have signed up at the Morarji Gokaldas Mill. It is to be hoped that an end is in sight.

Reports from the cloth and yarn markets make dismal reading and in spite of the cessation of mill production, some mills have been unable to dispose of seasonal stocks. This is attributed to the fact that buyers have taken their requirements from Ahmedabad instead of from Bombay as usual.

Some recovery from the lowest has taken place in mill shares, and the sounder stocks such as Dyeing and Century came in for good demand to-day.

Gokaks were done at 123 1/2 x.d. and Bleaching 236 1/4. Pabauy were better at 213 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

As the result of the settlement of the strike at Jamshedpur and the satisfactory conclusion of the September settlement, the general tendency shows a considerable all round improvement. Cement and Steel shares have been particularly buoyant.

BANK SHARES.—Imperial Bank at 145 1/2 and 558 1/4 have a steady appearance as do India Banks at 21 1/4. Centrals quote 24 with Barodas at 83. Easterns are called 92 1/2 cum the interim dividend of 4 per share just declared.

RAILWAY SHARES.—Sellers predominate in several scripts and business is difficult to put through.

CEMENT SHARES.—Most concerns show appreciation and some further advance is looked for. Bundis were in good request to-day up to 24 1/6, rumours of an interim dividend being again revived.

Katnis close at 253-3/4, Indians at 261-1/4, Punjabs at 15 1/6, Shahabads at 17 1/6, with no shares on offer.

MANGANESE SHARES.—Both Shivrajpur and C.I.M. are unchanged at 31 1/8 and 24 respectively, very little interest being taken in either scrip.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Bombay Steamer are firmer at 277 1/2 with Scindias better at 15.

ENGINEERING SHARES.—Alcocks have failed to go ahead with the rest and close at 339 1/6. McKenzie changed hands at 267 1/8 with Tata Construction at 63 1/8.

Bombay Trams were done at 151 1/4 but close a shares higher. Telephones are a firm counter at 52-1/2, the Debentures quoting 58.

Bombay Burmas are a few points better at 780 and 287 1/4. Tata Oil have improved to 29 on the latest balance sheet.

Judging by the turnover for the first four months of the current year the Company's business appears to be on the increase.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SHARES.—This section has a quiet appearance and prices are mostly unchanged. The report of the Hyderabad Elec. Co. just to hand makes excellent reading, the dividend being again 8 per cent taxfree.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SHARES.—These shares have a tendency to pick up on prospects of the mill strike settlement. In the meantime we do not recommend purchases, except of Tata Hydro Pref. and Ord.

IRON AND STEEL SHARES.—Both Indian Iron and Bengal Iron appear neglected although the respective quotations are steady around Rs. 17/13 and Rs. 16/1.

Tata Iron shares have come in for attention since the strike settlement at Jamshedpur. It is useless to comment on the strike which can only be characterized as a sheer waste for both sides.

This Company in their Balance Sheet comment on the serious losses incurred

IN CASE OF UTTER DESPAIR

CONSULT SHARP

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath.

Specialist in Chronic & Women's Diseases, next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpathy, Bombay

Who has achieved marvellous success in radically curing the most desperate and complicated cases of both the sexes without injections or operations among respectable families of Maharajas, Rajahs, Talukdars, Europeans, Doctors, Magistrates, Judges, Vakils, Solicitors, Advocates, Professors and others.

HE DEALS ONLY WITH THE CASES PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, HOPELESS OR SURGICAL by the experts of other medical systems. His method of treatment is most Scientific, Natural, Simple and Harmless, and IS A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

ATTENDANCE: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION

SHORT SELLING

Bombay, Sept. 24.
The share market opened easy and declined on long liquidation and short selling. The market closed quiet but steady.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 24.

Face	Value	Name	Closing	Quotations.
100		Ahmed. Advance	...	380
50		Allo	...	5
250		Bombay Dyeing	...	886 1/4
500		Bom. Cot.	...	341 1/4
250		Brailbury	...	190
100		Century	...	405
100		Central India	...	507 1/8
100		Colaba Land,	...	138 1/2
100		Coorla	...	160
100		Crescent	...	148 1/2
250		Current	...	180
250		David	...	250
250		Dawa	...	555
200		Ed. Sassoon	...	97 1/8
10		E. D. Sassoon	...	0-11-0
100		Elphinstone	...	13
250		Faulkney	...	780
100		Finlay	...	125
1000		F. Petit	...	250
100		Globe	...	19
100		Gokak X. D.	...	123 1/2
100		Indore Malda	...	368 1/2
250		Jamshed	...	85
50		Kastoorchand	...	16 1/4
100		Khetia	...	88 1/2
100		Kohinoor	...	223 1/8
250		Luxmi	...	1700
100		Madharyao Sed.	...	11
100		Madhori	...	71 1/4
50		Mathuradas	...	Nom &
1000		Maneckji Petit	...	1400
100		Meyer Sas,	...	75
250		Model	...	80
1000		Morari	...	1610
200		New Great	...	250
100		New City	...	110
250		Pahaney	...	218 1/2
250		Pearl	...	507
100		Phoenix	...	378 1/2
10		Premier	...	8 1/2
100		Shapurji	...	14 1/2
100		Sholapur	...	632 1/2
250		Simplex	...	115
100		Swan	...	123 1/2
100		Swadeshi	...	472 1/8
500		Tata Mty	...	53 1/2
500		Vishnu	...	2550

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE IN PENINSULA

POONA, Sept. 24.

The depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has been nearly general in the Peninsula and has strengthened in South Burma and Assam.

Scattered falls of rain have again occurred in Gujarat and East Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Konkani, Madras Deccan and local in Bengal, Assam, Berar, Gujarat, Bom. Decan, Hyderabad North Coorg and Madras Coast north.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur Rajputana East Hyderabad South Malabar and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Merbai Tongo half, Amberi Diamond Island one and half, Maymya Rangor Island three-quarters, Dhruvi three, Cherrapunji half, Si'char Myneah one, Burdwan Bogra Hazaribagh quarter, Amraoti Ajmer one, Rajkot three-quarters, Bhuj, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Shola, Gur, Madras, Coimbatore, Mercapa quarter, Raichur two, Nizamabad Mangalore Kurool one, Malagon Masulipatam half, Visagapatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Gujarat and Rajputana.—A. P.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been fairly active in the Peninsula and scattered falls of rain have again occurred in Gujarat and East Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkani and the Madras Deccan, and local in Berar, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana East, Hyderabad South, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and also over Gujarat, Rajputana and the east Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The air is more moist than usual in most of Rajputana, Gujarat and south Hyderabad, and drier and warmer in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 deg. at Jacobabad.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station Rainfall past 24 hours.

Ajmer 0.34

Jodhpur 0.08

Jaipur 0.05

Munab Abu 0.07

Bhuj 0.29

Rajkot 0.05

Bhavnagar 0.05

Surat 0.01

Amesabad 0.10

Deesa 0.16

Amraoti 0.92

Ratnagiri 0.19

Marmagao 0.05

Karwar 0.81

Malagon 0.50

Shahdangar 0.03

Sholapur 0.27

Nizamabad 0.00

Hyderabad 0.09

Mangalore 0.97

Cochin 0.07

Trivandrum 0.01

Colombo 0.12

Massulipatam 0.45

Cocanada 0.24

Cuddapah 0.10

Madras 0.34

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory 0.10

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.13" (19.44" above normal.)

St. George's Hospital 9.10"

J. J. Hospital 0.12"

Maximum temperature 81 deg. (4 deg. below normal.)

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (normal.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay Sept. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 24.9.28 Colaba Point 0.10" Port 0.10" J. J. Hospital 0.12"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.13 Port 119.20 J. J. Hospital 91.9"

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 57.88 Port 73.41 J. J. Hospital 57.68

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1926 Colaba Point 67.86, Port 100.86, J. J. Hospital 82.06.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25th September 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.838 inches (0.06 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.727 inches (0.28 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. -0.020.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.5 degrees (4.0 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (0.4 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 p.c.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 88 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 102 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (at whole sky cloudy) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.84 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.14 inches.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 13hrs. 15mins. on 22nd inst. (I.S.T.)

PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

The report of the Working of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society for the month of August last is as under:—

Rs.

Grants:—Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch 300

Grants:—Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch for Bhokarwad Centre 200

Grants:—Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, salary of Lady Superintendent 150

Grants:—Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Tarapur Branch for the month of August 1928 165

Total Rs. 815

SOME IMPORTANT FIGURES.

The following are important figures showing the work done in the city of Bombay.

Average daily attendance for milk (Babies) 951

Average daily number of babies fed at centres 632

Average daily number of mothers getting milk 103

Average daily attendance for medicine (Babies) 739

Average daily attendance for medicine (Mothers) 95

Average daily attendance for treatment (Babies) 135

Total monthly attendance for milk and medicine (Babies) 32821

Total monthly attendance at clinics (Babies) 3870

Total monthly attendance at clinics (Expectant Mothers) 271

New admissions (Babies) 524

New admissions (Expectant Mothers) 153

Average daily number of babies bathed at centre 225

Number of garments given away 209

Number of deaths among babies attending centres 26

Seers of milk given free 5336.3/4

Seers of milk sold at one per seer 3049.1/2

Seers of milk sold at two annas per seer 6604

Total visits to houses 7569

Number of new expectant mothers visited during the month 327

Revisits to all expectant mothers 1181

Number of cases conducted by Inspectors of Health 94

Revisits during first fortnight 515

Number of cases conducted by relatives of cases 37

Revisits to all cases conducted by relatives of cases 57

Number of cases sent to Hospital 81

Number of babies on Creche Register 46

Average daily attendance at Creche 35

Highest daily attendance at Creche 40

Average number of babies having food daily at Creche 40

LOTTERIES FROM INDIA STATES.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTETS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed a letter to the Government of India bringing to their notice the fact that a number of canvassers go about selling tickets of lotteries in Indian States. The Chamber points out that any person canvassing a lottery in British India is criminally liable and they ask if these Indian States lotteries are not disallowed by the Government of India for any reasons of State.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24.
S S Eastborough, Smith, Calcutta.
S S Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
S S City of Hankow, Spence, Liverpool.
S S Morocco, Marshall, Karachi.
S S Masimpur, Taylor, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 25.
S S Sumatra Maru, Nambu, Kobe.

LOADING.

Sept. 24.
Steamer Kasanga for Calcutta.

Steamer City of Hankow for Karachi.

Steamer Hataruna for Karachi.

S S Eastborough.—The Steamer Eastborough arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Jalaveera.—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Hankow.—The K. N. Co.'s steamer City of Hankow arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Morocco.—The J. F. Co.'s steamer Morocco arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Masimpur.—The B. O. Co.'s steamer Masimpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Sumatra Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Sumatra Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

September 24.

S S Carcoria: Agents: Lloyd Trieste:—

From Trieste:—220 bales printing paper, 8 cases paint brushes, 18 cases leather ware, 126 cases pick axes, 70 cases lamp

ware, 2402 cases glass hangings, 6 cases oiled cloth, 20 cases fez cap, 171 cases lamp part, 26 cases beer, 4 cases hats, 16

cases petroleum cookers, 64 cases rubber shoes, 47 bales white glazed news printing paper, 185 crates terracotta bricks, 35

cases artificial slates, 36 cases iron wire nettings, 92 bales paper, 45 cases mercerized, 28 cases tin toys, 84 cases leather shoes, 25 cases linen shoes, 26 bales

common writing paper, 43 cases electric bulbs, 36 cases bolts and nuts, 38 cases cheap tin ware, 1100 cases wire nails, 34

cases enamel ware, 49 bales accounts book paper, 137 bales packing paper, 100 cases carbide, 192 cases iron ship chains, 6 cases cigarette paper, 177 bales steel in bars, 24

cases embroidered cotton textile, 7 cases porcelain beads, 46 cases glass beads, 10

cases tin boxes, 245 crates iron chains, 5 cases soap, 8 cases imitation jewellery, 45

cases grinding wheels, 22 cases gold embroidered paper, 44 cases hollow glass, 7

barrels incense, 14 cases art silk goods, 20 cases lamp chimneys, 12 cases paper shuttles, 25 cases cotton embroidery, 6 drums coal tar, 14 cases art silk

fancies, 3 trunks personal effects.

EXPORTS.

September 24.

S S Costalia for Liverpool:—126 bales Indian raw wool, D Koondanmal; 3000

ewts. linsed oil cakes Joseph Travers and Sons; 4400 ewts. linsed oil cakes N. V. Velu

Mohamed; 1980 ewts. Indian muslin Ralli Bros. 5010 ewts. cillegia bolanus and

5007 crushed bolanus; Purshotam Mathradas and Co. Ltd.; 131 bales I. wool raw

David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 50 bales I. wool raw Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co.

For Glasgow:—40 tons banite ore Shivrampur Syndicate; 104 cwt. I. niger seed C Jivanlal and Co.

For Marseilles:—2200 tons manganese ore Shivrampur Syndicate.

For Barcelona:—168 bales raw cotton Bhaidas Kurondas and Co.

S S Hiti Mura for London:—800 ewts. linsed oil cakes Brel and Co.; 2100

ewts. linsed oil cakes S. Bannister and Co.; 54 ewts. linsed hydraulic oil cakes Wilson Latham and Co. Ltd.

For Hull:—090 ewts. groundnut oil cakes S. Bannister and Co. Ltd.; 1200 ewts. castor seed Volkart Bros.; 2002 ewts. myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.; 2000 ewts. G. castor seed, S. Nagindas; 8000 cwt. linsed

and 7500 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.; 13900 ewts. castor seed Birla Bros.

For Leith:—00857 ewts. cotton seed Volkart Bros.; 1001 ewts. myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Morocco for Dunkirk:—50 bales kapak (cotton) Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 375 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—1100 ewts. groundnut oil cakes J. Bawand and Co.; 1005 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—550 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alkaid for Hamburg:—550 ewts. kardi oil cakes N. V. Velu Mohamed; 2000

ewts. kardi oil cakes Motilal and Co.; 29 bales eiy cotton dy. Spat Textile Products; 110

bales raw cotton Spat Textile Products; 165 bales raw cotton Eastern Exports and Mercantile Co. Ltd.

For Ching:—140 bales raw cotton Chachay and Blackerby Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2200 ewts. groundnut oil cakes J. Pramanand and Co.; 1800

ewts. linsed oil cakes Maganlal Mohanlal;

1000 ewts. oil cakes G. Bhimji; 2000 ewts. linsed oil cakes W. H. Mantri.

For Antwerp:—55 bales eiy cotton dy. Spat Textile Products; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 2000 ewts. groundnut oil cakes W. H. Mantri.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—1050 ewts. castor seed N. V. Velu Mohamed; 288

ewts. gum karaya P. Kooverji and Co.; 440 bales raw cotton K. Devchand and Co.; 3

cases cordonnans M. Madhavji; 8 bales dry salted sheep skin Shamji Mad. 75 ewts

stick lac Tyeballi Daxoodbhoy; 55 bales raw cotton A. Abdul Rehman and Co.; 110

bales raw cotton Spat Textile Products; 105 ewts. gum karaya J. Mansey and Co.; 189 ewts. gum Arabic C. Moraji and Co.

For Antwerp:—4200 ewts. castor seed N. V. Velu Mohamed; 75 bales hemp T. Daxoodbhoy; 50 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2000 ewts. groundnut oil cakes and 2000 ewts. linsed W. J. Mantri.

For Dunkirk:—550 ewts. gingelly S. Chakgi and Co.

S S Carcoria for Alexandruai (via P. S.):—86 bales eiy cotton S. twist A. H. Dial.

For Jaffa via P.S.:—12 bales C. cotton grey yarn R. Shanilal and Co.

For Port Said:—82 bales eiy cotton krey twist A. H. Dial.

For Trieste:—12 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—220 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales raw cotton K. Devchand and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—16 bags apricots and 75 bags gum gozra Mashuradas.

For Sdanghai:—200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sumtra Maru for Kobe:—28 pieces Ivory E. P. Karasamb; 200 bales raw cotton G. V. Lanke.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokohama:—600 tons scrap iron Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.; 39 cases sandal wood oil Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
University Lectures on the History of
Gujarat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat—
Mandelski's Travels in Gujarat (1633)—
University Bldg., Lecture Theatre, 6-30
p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

Opening Ceremony of New Premises of
the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative
Stores Co. Ltd. by the Hon. Sir Chuni-
lal V. Mehta, Cruikshank Road, 5-30
p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.

University Lectures on the History of
Gujarat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat—
The economic condition and the trade
and manufactures of Gujarat during the
Mughal Period—University Bldg., Lec-
ture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

The s.s. "Ratanak" with the homeward
mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury sum-
moned for the current Criminal Sessions
are required to attend at the High Court
this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 25th instant
at 1 o'clock (S.T.).

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY
MAGISTRATES.

The adjourned general meeting of the
above Society will be held to-day (Wed-
nesday) at 6 p.m., at the Esplanade Po-
lice Court, Fort, to transact business that
has remained undispensed.

P. H. C. C. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the tournament close on the
30th instant. All communications should
be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, c/o
Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting under the auspices of the
Muslim Students' Union will be held to-
day (Tuesday) in People's Jinnah Hall
at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. M. C. Chagla will
speak on "Why Muslims should accept the
Nehru Report." Mr. A. S. Valli
will preside.

BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT.

A meeting of the textile students will be
held to-day (Tuesday) at 1-30 p.m. op-
posite V. J. T. Institute, Hostel to protest
against the decision of the Board in con-
nection with the ban on Mahatmaji's
portrait.

BULESHWAR DISTRICT C. C.

Members of this Quinquennial Committee
are informed that the membership roll of
C. Ward will be closed on Friday (28th
instant) at 5 p.m.

PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Gitalankar Godehe Shastri will deliver
"Pravachan" on Wednesday (the 26th
instant) at G. T. Tembe's bungalow near
King's Way Police Station, G.I.P. Matun-
ga, at 9 p.m. Special arrangements for
ladies is made.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. AND DE-
PRESSED CLASSES.

A resolution of Bombay Government
directs that in accordance with their ge-
neral policy, persons belonging to the
depressed classes should be freely admitted
as labourers on all works carried out de-
partmentally by the Public Works Depart-
ment.

ANTYAJA RASHTRIYA SHALA.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz
Village Congress Committee Shri J. H.
Mandl G. Anjaria will perform the open-
ing ceremony of the Night School for
the Gujarati Antyaja's (untouchables) of
Santa Cruz at the Chuna Bha-hi Nar-
sinha Rashtriya Shala, Ghod Bunder Road
on Wednesday (the 26th inst.) at 9 p.m.
(S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir Jagdish and Lady Bose will arrive
in Bombay from Europe at the end of
this week. Under the auspices of the
Bombay Prarthana Samaj Sir Jagdish
will deliver a lecture in the Prarthana
Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday (30th inst.)
at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The subject of the
lecture will be announced later.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam,
Borneo, F.M.S., Johore, Malacca, Nether-
lands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang,
Singapore and Singapore) and China per
S.S. "Dalgonia" via Negapatnam will be
closed at the General Post Office at 6-30
p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th September,
1928.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China
and Japan per S.S. "Kidderpore" will
be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30
p.m. on Tuesday (the 25th inst.).

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrish-
na Mission, Khar, will conduct a public

class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita"
at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road,
Gandevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30
p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the
life of Sri Chaitanya today (Tuesday) at
the Saraswa Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30
a.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail steamer
"Naldera" with the mails from Bombay
of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said
at 8 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left
there at 1 a.m. the following morning.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer
"Macedonia" with the mails from Lon-
don of 13th instant arrived at Aden at
11 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there
at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary
course she should arrive in Bombay at
2 p.m. on Friday (the 28th instant).

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer
"Rawalpindi" with the mails from Lon-
don of the 20th instant left Marseilles at
5-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total
mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6
a.m. of Monday:

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera
attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil,
death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of the still-
born) 69. The total mortality this day
last year was 62.

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS' CON-
FERENCE.

A Conference of the Secretaries of the
various Suburban Residents' Associations
will be held in the Office of the Matunga
Residents' Association, on Sunday (the
30th instant) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to consider
the steps to be taken to bring about a re-
duction of the Suburban Railway fares.
Associations desiring to take part in the
Conference will kindly communicate with
the Hon. Secretary, Matunga Residents'
Association, Bombay 19.

AT-HOME TO MR. ABHYANKAR.

Under the auspices of the Hyderabad
Political Conference, an at-home will be
given in honour of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar
who is proceeding to England as a mem-
ber of the State Subjects' Delegation to-
day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Servants
of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road.

SEND-OFF TO STATES' PEOPLES'
DELEGATION.

Under the auspices of the Indian States'
Peoples' Conference and various other
organisations of the States' people there
will be a public meeting of the people of
the Indian States to-day (Tuesday) at
8-30 p.m. at Hira Bag (C. P. Tank Road)
to wish Bon-Voyage to the delegation pro-
ceeding to England by the Italian steamer
on 26th morning. Messrs. Manlal Ko-
thari, Amritlal D. Sheth, Popatlal Chud-
gar, Prof. Abhyankar and others will
speak on the problems of the Indian
States.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The most important race of the athletic
tournament of the above League was
finished on Sunday morning, the item be-
ing three-mile running race. This was
the only item left open for all comers,
the others being open to residents of the
north of the islands. The following is the
result of the race:

Results of the competition up-to-date.
Three-mile walking:—1. Zalmun E. D.,
28 minutes and 59-1/5 secs. 2. Zalmun M.
D., 28 minutes and 46 secs. 3. Sitaramaya
29 minutes and 25 secs.

One-mile running:—1. Nambiar K. K.,
2. Basur V. R.
Three-mile running:—1. Barcar V. R.,
2. Nambiar K. K., 3. Marathe.

Boys under 16 years:—
Hutu-tu: Matunga Krida Mandai.
220 yards running:—1. Gangaram Gopal,
2. Tarasingh.

Boys under 12 years:—
220 yards running:—1. Dalaya K. L.,
2. Edelbheram.

TO-DAY S. GANPATI
CELEBRATION

At Girgaon, opposite Majestic Cinema (under
the auspices of the Kadaleskar
Brahmin Nivas). Mr. J. R. Agnankar's
lecture, 6-30 p.m.

At Fanaswadi, Jagannath's Chawl, Sabas-
travartan, 6-30 p.m.

At Princess Street, near Ashoka Building,
Singing and dialogue of Nutan Samitri
Mela, 9 p.m.

At Bandra (under the auspices of S.
G. U. Committee), Kirtan by Mrs. D.
Saxte for ladies only, 3-30 to 5 p.m.,
Shri Krishna Mela, Versova, 9-30 to
9-30 p.m., Kirtan by Dr. Patwardhan,
9-30 p.m.

At Kandewadi, Shenvi Gully (under the
auspices of Brahman Sabha Madhyar-
varj Mandai.) Ladies gathering 3 to
5 p.m. Prof. H. D. Keshankar's lecture
on "Leave not duty even if it is mixed
with evil," 6-30 p.m.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

MORE THAN RS. 2 LAKHS
INVOLVED

THREE PERSONS ON TRIAL

The hearing of the case arising from
the sensational fraud perpetrated upon
the Bombay Customs by some "dalals"
and Customs employees in which a sum
of over Rs. two lakhs is alleged to have
been drawn from the Drawback Depart-
ment on the strength of extensive for-
geries of Shipping documents and Draw-
back bills, was taken up on Monday after-
noon in the Court of Mr. M. S. Pandit,
Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bom-
bay.

Mr. V. F. Viergi, Bar-at-Law, instructed
by Rao Bahadur Sahaji Savant and
Inspector Aehrokar of the C. I. D., ap-
peared for the prosecution. Mr. K. F.
Nariman with Mr. C. P. Desai defended
the first accused, Mr. C. N. Kanuga ap-
peared for the second accused.

The accused persons who were put up
for trial on Monday on charges of cheat-
ing, forgery, using of forged documents
as genuine, and abetment of these offences,
were Keshav Mahadeo Pardekar and Gopal
Mahadeo Patkar, two "dalals" who
have been dealing through the Customs,
and Dhusa Jehangir Jhaveri, an examin-
ing appraiser in the employ of the Bom-
bay Customs.

In narrating the case for the prosecu-
tion Mr. Viergi said that that was one
of the recent cases against the present
accused and several others, all of whom
stood charged on twenty-five
counts of cheating and forgery, in all of
which they had combined through a well-
laid scheme to defraud the Bombay cus-
toms since early in 1926 till February of
the present year, through forged Ship-
ping documents and Drawback bills on
which they obtained several sums aggre-

CONCERT IN AID OF SCHOOL OF
INDIAN MUSIC.

A Variety Concert in aid of the School
of Indian Music will be held in the Co-
way Jehangir Hall on October 3 at 6
p.m. when there will be a variety of
Prof. Divakar of 5-H fame and a select
programme of Indian Music by students
of the School under the direction of Pa-
pal Doolbar.

ating over two lakhs of rupees as rebate
or "drawback." Counsel for the prosecu-
tion then proceeded to explain that the
Customs Office was divided into several
water-tight compartments with a system
of check upon the mutual operations of
each that had worked well and success-
fully for many years. In fact, counsel
submitted, if stronger check were imposed
it would only hamper public and the cus-
toms work. The important documents
involved in the case were Shipping and
Drawback bills and these along with
others went through six separate depart-
ments. It was only when an anonymous
letter was addressed to Mr. Green, then
Assistant Collector, that suspicious about
the alleged fraud were roused. Investi-
gations in conjunction with the C. I. D.
were then instituted and the accused ul-
timately arrested.

Gopal Mahadeo Patkar, Dalal No. 61,
had turned approver, and counsel would
make an application that the King's
pardon be extended to him. After tracing
the antecedents of the accused Dandekar
and Jhaveri, counsel pointed out that the
latter was an examining appraiser in the
Customs and by the very nature of his
position had abetted wholesale in the
frauds perpetrated as he had given his
endorsement on documents relevant to
claims for drawbacks thereby testifying
that goods were in existence which were
not so at all and that the claim for draw-
back was in order and had been duly
verified by him. Counsel submitted that
without the abetment of the accused Jha-
veri it would have been impossible for
the superstructure of the whole fraud to
have been raised.

Counsel then went into the whole pro-
ceedings regulating the allowance of
"Drawbacks" at great length.

Counsel had not completed his ex-
planation of the case, when the
Court rose for the day.

MOTOR DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

In a letter to the press, supplementing
his list of grievances of taxi-drivers, Mr.
S. H. Jhabvala complains that a lot of
private cars ply in the city without ar-
ranging for police license. They are re-
sponsible for spoiling the business
of the legitimate taxi-drivers as they
make contracts with passengers for much
smaller fees than the bona-fide taxi-wallas.
The matter has been brought to the at-
tention of the police, who suggest that taxi-
drivers should issue summons against such
offending intruders in their trade.

MORARJI GOKULDAS MILL.

NUMBER OF WORKERS
DwindleHELP OF RS. ONE LAKH FROM
ABROAD?

The Morarji Gokaldas mill which
worked with 750 operatives for the past
few days had to work with a smaller
number of men (650 only) on Monday.
Owing to the vigorous picketing of the
strikers the number dwindled down by a
hundred. The strikers are confident that
within the next few days they would suc-
ceed in closing down the mill again and
bringing it on the line of other mills which
have remained closed all these months.

EXHORTATION TO HOLD ON.
The strikers held a meeting on Monday
morning near the K. E. M. Hospital
when Mr. R. S. Nimkar exhorted the
men to hold on, and not to play into the
hands of the millowners who were bent upon
breaking the strike. He also gave out the
hope that the Strike Committee expected a
lac of rupees shortly from a foreign source.

STRAY CASES OF ASSULT.
In spite of police arrangement, two cases
of assault occurred at Ghopdeo, on Mon-
day morning. The strikers are now exas-
perated and are not in a mood to look upon
the blacklegs with any measure of sym-
pathy.

B F B ON "FOREIGN FOXES"

Mr. B. F. Bhavucha writes:—
Never before in the history of Bombay,
India or Asia, has a labour strike gone
on for five months! And yet under the
benign British Rule, with all its Ma-pa-
policy, its love for Capital and its soli-
citude for Labour, the local Textile strike
has continued for over 150 days!

DIVISION IN BOTH CAMPS!
It is now clear as daylight, that there
are divisions in both camps! There are
many M.H. Agents, who begin to realize
now by following the policy of a 'Wealthy
White Group, their industry is faced with
wreck and ruin! And yet, how the rich,
race-loving and gold-seeking group is able
to impose its will by its superior financial
strength! There is said to be a big tussle
going on between the two groups—the
Indian group favouring early settlement,
and saving their national industry; the
white group seems intent on bringing
labour to its knees; and meanwhile, let
their Manchester interests thrive! There
is also a division in the labour ranks;
but its exact cause and extent are un-
known to the public.

WHO HOLDS THE KEY TO
SOLUTION?

(1) Is it Sir Victor Sassoon?
(2) Or is it the Wadia Group?
(3) Or the Pataki Group?
(4) Or the Mayor's Committee?
(5) Or Sir Gopalan Hoogin's Commit-
tees?

(6) Or the Strike Committee?
(7) Sir, to my mind, the key to the pre-
sent situation is held by that silent An-
cient Magistrate—Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. And
if he lends his full support to the Mayor,
and to Sir Fazlulbhai and friends, the
settlement of the Textile deadlock would
be a "late accomplishment" in less than a week.

BEWARE OF FOREIGN FORCES!
Indian Mill Agents and Indian Labour
Leaders, beware! Barring honourable ex-
ceptions, the Foreign Forces are out for
their game! They are negotiating pur-
chase of your mills and agencies through
Banks and Firms! They are forging the
Public Safety Bill for the safety of their
new possessions! Whilst there is time,
please reflect and come to an amiable and
early settlement. Will Mr. Dinshaw
hasten the day and avert a catastrophe?
B. F. BHARUCHA.

WILL DR. DESHMUKH
EXPLAIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The strike continues. Yesterday
morning rumours were afloat that Dr.
Deshmukh had succeeded in persuading
both parties to come to a settlement. In
the afternoon the public learnt that the
negotiations had broken down and that
both parties were again appealing to Sir
Hidayatullah to come to their rescue.
This, Sir, is most tantalising. Will Dr.
Deshmukh not issue a statement and tell
the public the true facts?—Yours, etc.,
KAMUR AHMAD,
C. C. BALU.

ANOTHER GOVT. PEACE MOVE

It is understood on reliable authority
that the Government of Bombay are mak-
ing one more attempt to end the textile
deadlock. It is stated that the Hon. Sir
Ghulam Husein Hidayatullah, General Mem-
ber, has addressed letters to the Bombay
Mill-owners' Association and the Joint
Strike Committee to the effect that the
Government are anxious to bring about a
settlement of the strike and for this pur-
pose they are prepared to convene a con-
ference, if both parties agree.

His Excellency the Governor of Bom-
bay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened
the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition
on Sunday.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLE")

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1928.



I have discovered quite a new kind of criticism of the Nehru Report. It is not so much a criticism of the report as of its authors and it has a delightfully idiotic touch about it. A correspondent to an Anglo-Indian journal vents his spleen against the Nehru Committee and the Constitution it has drawn up and its supporters as follows:—

"After all who and what are the framers of the wonderful Constitution and their followers?—not more than one per cent. of the population and composed mostly of over-educated youths, educated in the wrong direction, scorn-
ing agriculture or practical work of which there is a wide field awaiting them, sons of men who own land, but never stir a hand to work it themselves."

And yet this one per cent. can easily and successfully claim the adherence of the masses to their political programme. The diatribe against the "over-educated" youth of India who are supposed to dis-
dain manual toil is now hackneyed and out-of-date.

India has not many agricultural col-
leges worth the name, but the one at Poona, considered to be the best of the bunch, contains a large number of the "sons of the men who own land." The young fellows are anxious to have a chance of making agriculture a success-
ful profession.

But can agriculture pay, so long as the ruinous land revenue system continues to operate and only lip-service is rendered at official conferences and in official blue-books to the problem of relieving the cultivator of his load of debt?

Speaking on the no-confidence motion in the U. P. Legislative Council, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, the Chief Secretary, said: "To-day's debate is pregnant with consequence." It was. The Minister against whom the motion was moved found that the solid support of the official benches and their nominated henchmen could not avert the defeat he sustained.

But he will stick to his job like a limpet. Some ministers evidently consider that they are the vote recruiting agents, the "mukadams" of the bureau-
cracy.

And if the Education Minister in the United Provinces can assemble votes on the Government side, he remains "persona grata" with Govern-
ment who are unconcerned what popular opinion has to say about him.

He: "When should you consider a man to be of real importance?"

She: "When he was equal to his own opinion of himself."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF FINAL M. B. S. S.

The following have been declared to have successfully passed the final M.B.S.S. Examination, Part I, (New Regulations) held this month:—

PASSED IN PART I.

S. M. Abraham, R. H. Acharya, (ex-
empted from Jurisprudence), S. B. An-
desaria, R. S. Anstun, R. Banerji, V. R.
Bhatwadekar, S. D. Bihimoria (exempted
from Jurisprudence), V. S. Borade, E. V.
Chhatre, V. B. Davalbhakta, C. J. D'Avoine,
B. N. Doctor, M. A. Doctor, U. V. Doshi,
H. D'Souza (exempted from Hygiene), B.
R. Fenivala, J. K. Gharpure, B. N. Gokhale,
P. P. Halemani, N. G. Jambudi, A. G. Jo-
shi, S. V. Kanitkar, D. B. Kapadia, M. V.
Kelkar, P. B. Khemlani, G. N. Khanna,
J. P. Khara, (exempted from Hygiene),
T. Krishnamachary, H. S. Kulkarni, N. A.
Mehta, V. R. Mirajkar, M. P. Moses,
M. M. Mulherkar, D. S. Nadi-
karni, Mathura R. Adkarna, A.
A. Nagori, B. S. Nanjiani, J. K. Nene,
N. R. Panday, M. M. Pandya, G. V. Parikh
(exempted from Hygiene), D. F. Patel,
V. T. Patwardhan, J. L. G. Pinto, E. J. Rana-
das, D. S. Salpekar, A. J. Sanghani, S. S.
Sutija, J. N. Setalvad, B. K. Shorey, M.
M. Talaty G. H. Thuse, R. P. Vaish, P. Ved,
V. G. Vohra.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The following students have passed in
Materia Medica only:—
D. J. M. Desouza, W. S. Isloor, R. M. Patil,
M. S. Rangekar, Y. G. Sambhare, Rachel
Samson, K. K. Sharma.
(*Girl students.)

PAINTINGS-OLD AND NEW
AT THE TOWN HALL

The review of the exhibition of paint-
ings which appeared in our issue of yester-
day was by our Special Representative,
not by "Indophil" as inadvertently de-
signed. And the mention of Mr. P.
Duti's "Daughter of the Himalayas" (19)
distinguished by the beauty of its serene
contemplation, his "King Asoka and Up-
gupta" (15) nobly conceived and his
"Festive Day" (23) which delineates with
entire success the brilliant colours and the
undistracted joy which, on occasions, re-
lieve the hardships of the toiling penan-
try of Gujarat and Kathiawar, along with
A. Dutti's "Coal Girl," (21) due to over-
sight escaped its place under the heading:
—"Das, Dutti, Ukil."

DUTCH AIR-LINERS REACH SUMATRA

Advices have been received by the
Dutch Consul at Rangoon that the first
of the four Dutch air-liners carrying
mails from Amsterdam to Java which
left Rangoon on Saturday arrived at
Singapore the same afternoon and
reached Medan in Sumatra yesterday
afternoon.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Informa-
tion Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	Sept. 24.
To-day's Opening Rate	18.66
Difference	18.51
To-day's Closing Rate	—05
Difference	18.79
	+23

Breach Expectations Rs. 347 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	Sept. 24.
To-day's Opening Rate	9.49
Difference	9.60
To-day's Closing Rate	+11
Difference	9.53
	+04

Ginning Report 2,498,000 bales.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 24.
Silver Ready	26 7 0
Unchanged	
Silver Forward	26 9 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of Market—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 24.
1st Settlement	59 14 0
2nd Settlement	60 2 0
3rd Settlement	60 4 0

AFGHAN KING RETURNS TO KABUL

PESHAWAR, Sept. 24.
The King of Afghanistan has re-
turned to Kabul from a tour in Gar-
dez.—A. P.

MEHANA-WADHWAN LINE.

ABU ROAD, Sept. 24.
The D. T. S. Abu Road wide, under to-
day's date that normal service on Mehana-
Wadwan branch is expected to be resumed
by mid-day today.—A. P.

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Kalbadevi - BOMBAY 2

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Ghia Mansion
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAYis that timorous folk should shed their
Purdah mentality.

One special reason why Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab do not need any artificial reservation is that in both provinces their population is so spread out that they can easily get a majority in any election. Muslims will do well to study the population figures given in the Nehru Report, the two maps that accompany it and the results of the last few Municipal elections in the Punjab and Bengal. They will then find that they have enough natural reservation to be able to dispense with artificial aids. In the Punjab, for instance, they have in the North and North-West an overwhelmingly Muslim zone, which should guarantee to them at least 47 per cent. of the seats for the province. As against this there is in the South and South-East an overwhelmingly Hindu-Sikh zone, which however is much smaller and would give Hindus and Sikhs only 20 per cent. seats. In between the two there is a predominantly Muslim zone and a neutral zone. At the most conservative calculation the Muslims should win 10 per cent. from the remaining 23 per cent. seats in these two zones. Thus 57 per cent. seats are practically guaranteed to them, assuming that they get no seats in the neutral zone. But the assumption is by way of special caution. In all probability Muslims will get at least 5 per cent. from the 13 per cent. seats in the neutral zone. It is not unreasonable to expect, therefore, that without any reservation Muslims can get 62 per cent. seats. It would be a most foolish proposition to throw away this advantage in favour of a guaranteed 55 per cent. A study of the Bengal figures shows similar results. We feel sure that it was these facts which persuaded the Muslim delegates to the All-Parties Conference from Bengal and the Punjab to accept voluntarily the Nehru Report in preference to the Congress resolution; though the Hindus were prepared, to judge from Pandit Malaviya's speech, to give reservation in Bengal and the Punjab if it was insisted upon. Muslims will be advancing what they regard as their special political interests if they listen to the appeal of Dr. Ansari and several other Muslim leaders and rally round the Lucknow Constitution with all the earnestness they can command.

RUTHLESS EXPOSURE

Dewan Chamanlal's memorandum to the Labour and Socialist International which met at Brussels last month, is a ruthless exposure of the British Labour Party's attitude towards India. To many in India the exposure may be superfluous after the Party's volte-face with the Imperialists and Capitalists of Britain in the appointment of an All-White Commission to test Indian capacity for Swaraj. But the memorandum may help the International to appraise the British Labour Party as its proper worth. Even the best friends of the Party will be disillusioned by its memorandum on India submitted to the International and thoroughly exposed by Mr. Chamanlal. In that memorandum the British Labour Party says: "The trade unions (in India) are rather more in the nature of strike committees." As Mr. Chamanlal points out, this patently false view is blindly borrowed by the Party from the officials and is repeated to justify the Party's backward and reactionary policy towards India by making the International believe that Indian labour itself is backward and reactionary. Again, in order to make the world believe that for the wretched labour conditions in India Indians are alone to blame and to exculpate the British Government and the British Capitalists and itself the British Labour Party says: "Many of the textile mills, coal mines, iron and steel works are in the hands of Indians and financed by Indian capital." There is a deliberate suppression here of any reference to the jute mills almost wholly controlled by the British or to the enormous control British Capitalists have over several other industries. The main reason for the suppression of such facts is, according to Mr. Chamanlal, that "British Labour is apparently not desirous of leading a helping hand against Imperialistic exploitation in India and wishes the light to be merely a national one in order to divert itself of all responsibility." The exposure of the British Labour Party may do Indian workers and peasants some good if they learn to take their destiny into their own hands.

WHERE IS THE HITCH?

The hopes of seeing a settlement of the long drawn out quarrel between employers and employed in the textile industry of Bombay have been revived again twice this week—only to be deferred. Dr. Deshmukh's sturdy optimism is said to be responsible for the feeling, happily observable among members of the Strike Committee, that a settlement should be possible early if the employers can make up their minds what precisely they expect the workers to do. From Poona comes the news that the Government have again become awake to the fact that there is a strike on in Bombay. But where is the hitch in the negotiations? In the interests of the general public can the Mayor of Bombay explain?

NEHRU REPORT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS.

WANTED CLEAR LEAD TO GOAL.

(BY BABU SHIVAPRASAD GUPTA.)

Since the epoch-making events which happened towards the end of August last at Lucknow, the mind of thinking India is much agitated on the question of Dominion Status versus Complete National Independence. But there has not been much clear thinking, or at least clear exposition of views on the subject. It seems to me to be the duty of the exponents of these different ideas to put clearly before the intelligentsia the implications of these two different schools of thought.

EPOCH-MAKING EVENT.

The Nehru Report is undoubtedly an epoch-making event. It contains the greatest common measure of the views and opinions which almost all political and political-religious bodies, with a few important individual exceptions, have subscribed to. It is the minimum demand of vocal India before the British Parliament. There is a possibility that the original purpose of the Report may have been to place in some form or another before the Simon Commission the considered views of the different political parties in the country as regards the political reforms they desire to see introduced in their unfortunate land. But perhaps the signatories themselves did not realise that it would be such an epoch-making event in the modern history of the country that it proved to be during the four days of August last at Lucknow. It was a sight for the Gods to see how one political party was vying with another in accepting the principles of the Report and in compounding their differences. The portion of the Report dealing with the communal matters and the recommendations it makes in this behalf are so ingenious, just and wise that nothing more can be said in the matter. In the present circumstances no better device could be thought of.

The Report in its recommendations has formulated practically everything which a self-respecting people can demand for themselves for their free development.

(1) It has demanded the right to establish a form of Government in the country in which the supreme executive body shall be responsible to the elected representatives of the people, to which it proposes to give complete right of making laws.

(2) It has demanded full control over the country's finances.

(3) It has also demanded full control over the defence organisations of the

country, viz. the Army, the Navy, and the Air-Force.

And with these rights secured it has recommended the remaining of India as an equal partner in that Comity of Nations which, it is proposed, should be known as the British Commonwealth.

If the recommendations had also included the right of free intercourse with other free countries of the world, then our position as a free Nation would have been completed, but as that right is not claimed, the position is defined as being that of Dominion Status.

IMPLICATIONS OF OUR DEMAND.

Now the question arises what are the implications of this Dominion Status. Shall Indians in future have the right to free emigration and settlement on equal terms in the different English Colonies which are up till now closed to coloured people?

And shall Indians have the right of equal and proportional representation on population basis in any future committees to decide questions concerning the whole Commonwealth? If so, how is this Commonwealth of Nations to be styled? Shall it be known as the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Indian Commonwealth of Nations? For, then the deciding voice will be that of India, for its representatives shall outnumber the British and the Dominion representatives taken together. And it is seriously thought that the British Imperialists will allow such a state of affairs to exist, for it will virtually mean the end of British Empire if not its merging in Indian Empire which is both undesirable and unholy for an Indian's standpoint. Our aim is to free ourselves and to end this selfish and insolent British Imperialism and not to create another Imperialism in its place.

In these circumstances, two things and two things only are possible for us:

(1) To remain as an integral part of the British Empire enjoying a slightly better position than our present one.

(2) To obtain complete National Independence with full right to do what we think best for ourselves and to make alliances with whomsoever we desire for the sake of self-preservation.

It is obvious and requires no laboured arguments to prove that the first is dependence of an improved nature, on others, and the other is complete National Independence.

The writer requests the leaders of political thought in India to throw light on these points and make it clear as to what definitely they desire.

INDIAN STATES & THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

NEED OF DEFINING RELATIONS

(BY ABDUS SAMI, BEJNOR.)

Personally I do feel that the inauspicious of the Butler Committee along with the appointment of Simon Commission, presents to all thinking men in India very ticklish problems for careful consideration.

Let not the Chamber of Princes alone, but collaborate with it in a sincere spirit, fully realising that the work before the Princes, in connection with the Indian States, is undoubtedly of a national character and importance.

That the Princes have no smooth sailing at present, and that their rights are at stake if they and we do not rise to the occasion, is a truth which no sane man with any sense of responsibility can gainsay.

PRINCES' POSITION IN DANGER.

The nature of the recent dealings of the British Government with the Indian States foreshadows a policy not consistent with the Treaty rights and privileges of the Indian Princes, and sounds a note of caution which should not be lightly treated. In the elegant worded rider issued recently by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Indian Princes I scent a menace to the measure of liberty which the Princes hitherto enjoy, in looking to their domestic affairs. There appears nothing objectionable in the obvious text of that Circular; for, apparently it is a note of friendly advice sounded by the ex-officio President of the Chamber of Princes and the King's Deputy in India, indicating the lines and principles of good government. But the context of the communication provided by the special present-day circumstances points to the spirit running through the document.

VICEROY'S ADVICE.

I do not mean, within the short compass of this article to enter into a criticism of the circular of His Excel-

lency the Viceroy, for risk of deviation from the path, which I choose to tread; but I cannot help making a passing observation on one piece of advice, which it, inter alia, embodies. His Excellency advises Their Highnesses to effect a separation of the Judicial and Executive Administration and ensure the independence of the Judiciary from the interference of the Executive. Well and Good! Who can deny the necessity of this reform in any State, with a claim to good Government? But pausing for a moment to see what is going on in British India, one cannot help feeling the vast difference between the advice to others and one's own action.

The first reading of this instruction in the circular, presented to my mind the whole history of India's demand for separation of Judicial and Executive Administration in British India and commended to my ears the echo of the declarations made by the Government of India and the Home Government on the subject. "The problem entails considerable expenditure" is one of the stock arguments advanced by the Government in opposition to the introduction of this reform. Does this argument, I ask, not avail to the Ruling Chiefs in India? And then, I know of several States where the reform is more than one or more decades old.

These circumstances cannot be ignored in unfathoming the meaning, conveyed by this advice. The story of the Wolf and the Lamb, so well known to schoolboys is a moral lesson to be ever kept in view in this connection.

What I am driving at is the necessity to keep these self-governing drifts intact and to provide them with further means (Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For the Day.

"It is a commonplace that the rule of law involves at least two things. One is the absence of arbitrary power on the part of Government. The other is equality before the law.... but it is quite certain that this system of ours.... the rule of law, equality before the law and the exclusion of arbitrary power is quite free from risks of invasion and diminution?..... Has there not been, during recent years, and is there not now a marked and increasing development of bureaucratic pretensions, the essence and aim of which is to withdraw more and more matters and topics from the jurisdiction of the court and to set them apart for purely official determination?—Lord Hewart.

How It Works.

The great idea of progressive and all round disarmament, to which the members of the League of Nations at Geneva are in theory committed is being translated into practice in a manner which will make Pacifist opinion in America and Europe despair of ever reaching the goal of outlawry of war. The moral gesture of signing the Kellogg Pact was very welcome to the great naval Powers of the world, but it now transpires that Japan and Italy are agreeable to the principle of the arrangement secretly arrived at between Britain and France. America reports against all these European and Japanese manoeuvres to be ready to pool together naval resources by announcing that she will continue her building programme of 23 ten thousand ton cruisers. So the idea of disarmament is being worked out in practice by a feverish haste to increase armaments.

Their Origin and Progress.

The "Times of India" contributes a short chapter on Genesis in the Bible of British Imperialism with particular reference to its manifestation in India in a leading article in its Monday's issue. We are given a picture of a few hundreds of "plain, straightforward" British people who came as simple traders to India, settled themselves at Surat and then, their flag followed their trade. They could not possibly help it. With the altruistic instinct which is the peculiar prerogative of God's Own Englishmen they cast their eyes about over the vast expanse of the Indian continent and sowed seeds of "peace, plenty and prosperity." They have, the descendants of the Surat settlers now in possession of India claim, given her peace. The "Times of India" makes the utmost capital in the same issue in which it writes the psalm of praise on its plain, straightforward kinsmen, about "forty injured in grave riots in Mysore State" and the deplorable happenings in Godhra. They have given India prosperity, as can be discovered in the report issued by Messrs. Purcell and Hollsworth. And they have irrigated India with capital, "hundreds of millions of sterling of their money" being invested in this country. The price they demand is safeguards, one of the most important being that Indians shall not progress educationally, socially and politically if the plain, straightforward people can help it. Industrially too it is "confiscation" on the part of the Indians to demand that a minute slice of the shipping trade be reserved for concerns with Indian capital.

Searchlight Anniversary Number.

The Anniversary number of the "Searchlight" of Patna is a sumptuous literary feast. It contains no less than sixty articles by well-known publicists on a variety of topics comprising almost every phase of national life. Among articles of special interest may be mentioned Gandhi—the "Conscience of India" by the Rev. J. Z. Hodge, "India at Cross Roads" by Rabi Rajendra Prasad, "Working of Reform" by Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, "Our Ministry and the Like" by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "Rural Crib of Rural Poverty" by Sri C. Rajagopalachari, "The Plight of the Indian Peasantry" by Prof. K. T. Sah, and "Tolerance in Islam" by Dr. Azimuddin Ahmad. Other notable contributors are Lal Lajpat Rai, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. George Lansbury, Raja Mahendra Pratap and Mr. S. Subba. The number is well got up, and illustrated, and is very cheap at 12 annas. As learned books dealing with current problems are rare and as newspaper articles are often superficial, scrappy and biased, publications like the one under review, presenting the view-points of various schools of thought, are indispensable for the student of Indian current problems.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1938.

MUSLIM LEADERS' APPEAL.

A number of Muslim leaders of Delhi including Dr. Ansari have issued an instructive statement, which is a detailed comparison between the provisions of the All-Parties Constitution safeguarding Muslim interests and the last Congress resolution on the same subject, which has been supported by the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulma. The signatories to the statement demonstrate that the All-Parties Constitution has provided "more protection to the Muslim minority in India than the Congress resolution" and that the former is "sincere, earnest and perfectly fair to the Mussalmans of India." They, therefore, appeal to all Muslims to give to the Constitution "their full and unstinted support." A dispassionate examination of the two sets of proposals will show that many provisions are common to the two, that the Lucknow Constitution gives Muslims some extra rights not contemplated by the Congress, and that, where it differs from the Congress resolution, it differs for the better. Joint electorates, reservation of seats for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority, reforms in the Frontier Provinces, and the separation of Sind are common features. The right of Muslims to contest more than the reserved number of seats and universal suffrage are additional safeguards given by the Constitution but not by the Congress resolution. Many Muslims have yet to realise what a mighty advantage universal suffrage is to them as to all other minorities.

The only difference worth mentioning between the Lucknow Constitution and the Congress resolution is that, while the latter rigidly reserves seats on the population basis for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal where they have a majority, the former reserves no seats, but allows

Muslims to contest more seats than their population warrants. The Congress resolution guarantees a minimum which, however, is also the maximum. The Lucknow Constitution by itself does not guarantee a minimum—Muslim members and universal franchise are a better guarantee—but it fixes no maximum limit to the number of seats that may be captured by Muslims. The crucial question then is: which is a better proposition for the Muslims, to be given the sop of a superfluous guarantee of a fixed number of seats or to have a free field without the sop and without any of its limitations? Any community with any self-confidence would straight plump for the second alternative. The world has yet to behold the spectacle of a community asking, where it has a majority, for safeguards for its rights. The fact that some Muslims ask for such safeguards shows to what extent they have been demoralised by artificial aids which take away all the stimulus to self-reliance. There was some force in the Muslim contention that their majority in population in Bengal and the Punjab might be converted into a minority in voting strength by a narrow franchise. That danger is entirely removed by the recommendation of universal suffrage. It is now contended by some that on account of the Purdah only a few Muslim women will use the franchise for some years. As against this it may be said that only a few Hindu women will use their votes for some years because of their customary seclusion even without the Purdah, that for all practical purposes only men's votes will decide the elections for several years to come, and that Muslims who find the Purdah to be a hindrance to their political advancement may thank Heaven that universal franchise itself will doom the Purdah. What is now most necessary

ATTACK ON PUBLIC SAFETY HURLED BACK.

ASSEMBLY REJECTS "BOLSHIE" BILL.

SIMLA Sept. 24.

When Mr. Crerar was called upon to move that the Public Safety Bill as amended by Select Committee be taken into consideration, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya raised a point of order objecting to the motion as a week's notice had not been given. Mr. Crerar replied that it was the general wish of the House that the bill be proceeded with and he appealed to the Chair to suspend the Standing Orders. The President asked those who backed Mr. Pandya's objection to stand up and as only four members namely Mehta, V. R. Mirajkar, M. P. Moses, Amarnath Dutta and Pandya rose, the President exercised his discretion and suspended the Rule whereupon Mr. Crerar spoke explaining the provisions of the bill as revised.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

Mr. Crerar moving consideration of the Public Safety Bill as reported by the Select Committee pointed out that the principle of the Bill had already been approved by the House. The Committee had subjected the measure to strict and severe scrutiny and provided safeguards in order to meet the objections advanced during the debate.

Explaining the improvements effected Mr. Crerar referred to the exception from the operation of the Bill to those European British subjects who for a considerable time had been resident in India or had a stake or business in India.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

Another substantial safeguard was the provision giving the accused person the right of appeal before a tribunal of three sessions judges whose decision would be final. These could not be High Court Judges, for it was necessary for High Court Judges that their complete impartiality and detachment from all matters which had a political complexion should be absolutely preserved.

A SUBSTANTIAL PERIOD

Five years had been fixed as the life of the Bill in the first instance. Though he did not agree that the period was enough to see the dangers of communism disappear, yet he agreed that it was a substantial period. After five years' period Government, if it felt necessary, would ask the Legislature to confer on the Executive these or similar powers. The Bill was one which required the co-operation and assistance of every private citizen not only from the point of view of his own self-interest but from the point of view of public duty. The obligations and responsibilities of the Legislature far transcended those of private citizens and the Government was entitled to look to this House not only for legislative sanction but for moral support. He had gone as far as he could in improving the Bill and he now asked the House to discharge its duty.

Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar said that his first thought was to support the bill with a view to exposing the methods of the Government of India to the outside world but higher instincts had prevailed and he had decided that he must protect the liberty of foreigners. He looked in vain in the bill to find a provision to penalise communists who promoted religious disturbances. The Bill in fact was much worse than the original for it could be represented that the accused had had a fair trial. He believed that Sessions Judges were impartial where the matter did not affect government. He was sorry to find Sir

The following is the division list of the Public Safety Bill:

REACTIONARIES HAUNTED BY "BOLSHIE" BOGEY.

The following sixty-one voted for Mr. Crerar's motion:

Mr. Alexander, Mr. Fazal Rahimullah, Mr. Dakhani, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Bhat, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Muhammad Rafique, Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Ghaznavi, Mr. Haji Ismail Khan, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. K. Ahmed, Col. Crawford, Mr. T. B. Roy, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Gavin Jones, Sir Zulfikar Khan, Mian Shahnawaz, Mr. Mohamed Nawaz Khan, Raja Raghunandan Prasad, Sir H. Gaur, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. McWaters, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Crerar, Sir George Rainey, Sir Denis Bray, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Shillidy, Mr. S. L. L. Coatsworth, A. E. Shanor Rao, Dewan Bahadur Raghavan, Mr. P. Wer, Mr. Webb, Mr. Bharucha, Mr. S. N. Roy, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed, Mr. King, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. G. A. Khan, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Stewart, Sir M. Dalal, Mr. C. Roy, Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Jawahar Singh, Mr. Hira Singh, Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Sir Abdul Qayam, Rev. Chatterjee, Mr. M. C. Rajah and Col. Gidney.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S CASTING VOTE

Speaker Pulls up Simpson

A COLONEL NARRATES YARNS ABOUT RUSSIA

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Crerar's motion for the consideration of the Public Safety Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was put to vote, resulting in a tie of 61 votes on either side. The President gave his casting vote against the motion which was thus lost amidst cries of "Vande Mataram."

The President in giving his casting vote against the motion said, "If any member seeks to place such an extraordinary measure on the Statute Book, he must convince the House. The House Member has failed to get a clear majority and cannot expect the Chair to give its casting vote in his favour."

Following the rejection of the Public Safety Bill by the casting vote of the President of the Assembly, there was a meeting of the Executive Council at Vice-regal Lodge, when the position was reviewed. Though the decision arrived at is not definitely known, lobby gossip indicates that the Bill may come up before the Assembly to-morrow with a recommendation from the Governor-General, and the Government Whips hope to have to-day's decision reversed then.

VICEROY CONERS WITH EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

Harisigh Gour who was an authority on criminal law deteriorate to the position taken by him in the Select Committee. (Laughter and applause).

"WHY THIS DREAD OF COMMUNISM"

Mr. Prakasham asked why there was this dread of communism. He added that it did not advocate murder and violence. (Sir Victor Sassoon: It does). Mr. Prakasham: In that way there are murderers among lawyers and there are murderers among merchants. (Laughter and applause). I am a communist. (Cheers). (Sir Victor Sassoon: Red or Third International?) I challenge you to show me a communist organisation advocating violence and murder. (Sir Victor Sassoon: Show me one that does not). Mr. Prakasham: I am sorry for the ignorance of the Hon'ble member. There is something wrong with him. (Laughter). I will oppose any attempt to overthrow organised government but is this government organised which deported the Maharaja of Nabha without the use of any regulation and which kept under three years' detention a member of this House. A chance for an agrarian movement lies only in independence for which the Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party stands. (Cheers and counter cheers).

THE HOUSE ROSE FOR LUNCH.

After lunch Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar declared that the provision for reference to the High Court if the accused held that he did not come within the provisions of the Bill was superfluous. As regards the Judicial Tribunal the speaker maintained that the accused could not get impartiality in political matters from the Sessions Judges. The provision in the Bill in this respect was a mere eyewash. Indeed the Bill would be an instrument of monstrous oppression, for it would penalise movements intending directly or indirectly

on Mr. Crerar's motion for the consideration of the "Black" Bill:

The following sixty-one members turned down the motion for the consideration of the "Black" Bill:

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Prakasham, Mr. Narudu, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar, Mr. S. Chetty, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. S. S. Iyengar, Mr. Saravahana Rao, Mr. Farookhi, Syed Murtaza, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jemunda, Mehta, Mr. Navalrai, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Belvi, Sir Porshottandas Thakuradas, Mr. N. C. Chaudhri, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Lahiri Choudhry, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Muktar Singh, Pandit M. Kanwar, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Birla, Mr. Jawar Saran, Mr. Renujaya Singh, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Trilokkanath, Mr. Bhargava, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kartar Singh, Mr. Gulab Singh, Mr. N. P. Singh, Mr. Gayaprasad, Mr. Nilkantadas, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Rajgurunath Prasad, Mr. Gangauanda Singh, Mr. Sideswar Prasad, Mr. Ramnaryan Singh, Mr. Muhammad Shafiq, Dr. Moonje, Mr. D. P. Misra, Mr. Siddiqui, Mr. Srischandra Dutt, Mr. Main Choudhry, Mr. J. K. Manishi, U. Kok, Kyi, Mr. Habibullah Sarani, Mr. Aney and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

to subvert organised Government and all forms of law.

The Government, under the pretext of preventing agrarian and industrial disputes, really wished to thwart movements to bring about agricultural reform and industrial progress with a view to improving wages and living conditions of the workers. The Bill was really intended against all kinds of reform movements and Mr. Iyengar suggested that the Government might have in a sentence summed up its intention as putting down Communist and Swaraj Party activities. (Applause) NOTHING WRONG IN BOLSHIEVISM. He held that there was nothing wrong in Bolshevik ideas. He finally appealed to the Nominated Members to join in the protest against the Bill, which aimed at the suppression of ideas, ideals and movements which were perfectly legitimate and which had enabled other countries to reach their full stature and achieve moral and material prosperity (applause).

SIR VICTOR'S APPEAL.

Sir Victor Sassoon extended the House to support the amended Bill. He did not appeal to those who still believed that Bolshevism and "Red" Communism could never strike root in India but to those who had not given their judgment into the hands of Party whips (Laughter). He admitted that there was force in the argument of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar about Sessions Judges but he asked the House to consider the measure as a whole, especially as the object behind it. The amended Bill had excluded from its operation those European British Subjects whose existence was interwoven with the economic life of the country, even if he became a convert to the ghastly doctrine of Bolshevism.

The object of the Bill was to delay the development of the masses in India.

AGAINST SENSE OF HOSPITALITY.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, opposing the motion, contended that the Government had run mad by closing its eyes, while seeking to complete its defence. He asked why England should not deal with undesirable English Communists instead of the English Government in India trying to deal with them. Socialism, it has been accepted, was not dangerous. The fact was that capitalism was in danger, and hence the Government was prepared to kill Communism. The Bill was against India's sense of hospitality. (Laughter). They did not want to uphold Imperialism, but were pledged to wreck it and replace it by an Indian commonwealth.

A COLONEL'S YARNS.

Col. Crawford said that he had had personal experience of Russia as he had served in the army in Russia and was Food Controller in Baku in 1918. He found the Bolshevik leaders to be admirable men but dangerous fanatics, with their ideals of bringing about equality among men and nationalising women.

Col. Crawford urged the Government to deal with the whole menace and handle the problem presented by Indian Communists as well, but felt that the Government's failure to do this should be no reason for not taking action even in part.

Mr. Anwarul Azim held that the passage of the Bill would not lower the prestige of India.

At this stage closure was applied for and carried.

MR. CRERAR REPLIES.

Mr. Crerar then replied to the debate.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS FIRM

SHIPS LOADED UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

LABOUR BUREAU GUARDED BY MOUNTED POLICE

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Melbourne.—Declaring that the Executive of the Waterside Workers' Federation is unable to control its members, the ship-owners have withdrawn their promise to consider conference with the Federation if the men resumed work. The ship-owners are determined that Trade Unionists should not replace non-Unionist volunteers.

Already 670 "volunteers" have been enrolled here and the loading of the overseas vessels is proceeding without hitch and without disturbances hitherto.

Police are following each motor coach to the wharf from the Labour Bureau which is protected by mounted police.

Two Trade Unionists have been sentenced to fortnight imprisonment and a fine of £10 or a month's imprisonment respectively for assaulting "volunteers"—Reuter.

BACK-TO-WORK MOVE

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Melbourne.—The Inter-State Conference of the Maritime and Transport Unions is being held to-day to discuss "back to work" motion. The chief obstacle is the difficulty of inducing the waterside workers to work with non-Unionist "volunteers" who are assured of continuity of work under the new Federal Act just passed.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD MEANS TO STICK TO HIS JOB

NOT LEAVING INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Sept. 24.

It is generally believed that Lord Birkenhead will remain at India Office until the end of the life-time of the present administration if Mr. Baldwin desires it.—Reuter.

Mr. Crerar told Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar that the Bill did not penalise ideas or ideals at all, but intended to prevent Communistic ideas and ideas being put into active operation. Communists had clearly expressed their determination to destroy the Bourgeois regime and set up a proletarian. The Bill was not a complete panacea for the evils mentioned but it proposed to deal with certain aspects of the evils which required immediate attention. He asked the House to consider the motion in a severely practical spirit. (Applause).

PRESIDENT PULLS SIMPSON.

The House then divided on the motion for the consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. When the division papers were being checked, Sir James Simpson who had been locked out at division time entered the Chamber by the President's door, with reference to which act the President administered him a rebuke.

There was a tie, 61 voting for and 61 against the motion for consideration of the Bill.

The President in giving his casting vote against the motion, said, "If any individual member seeks to place such an extraordinary measure on the Statute Book he must convince the House and get a majority in his own favour. (Continued cheers from non-official benches). The House Member has failed to secure a clear majority in his favour, and cannot expect the Chair to give its casting vote in favour of the motion for consideration." (Applause).

The President then declared the motion defeated. Shouts of "Vande Mataram" rang forth from the Swarajist and Nationalist benches on the result being announced.

The President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A.P.

CIVIL SERVICES.

At question time, Mr. Crerar, replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, said that the question whether any steps would be taken whereby a larger number of Indian vacancies in the Civil Service would be available for examination in India was being explored but no proposal was under consideration to prohibit Indians from competing in London.—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S GENEROUS GESTURE

Accepts Home Member's Unqualified Apology

END OF AN UGLY EPISODE

"I accept without any reservation the unqualified expression of regret made by the Leader of the House on behalf of himself and the officials concerned in the same generous spirit in which it has been made." In these words President Patel rung down the curtain on the ugly episode of the campaign of vilification carried on against him.

"I take that the words of the Hon. Members referred to in the statement of the Leader," continued President Patel, "were not premeditated or deliberate. I desire to assure the House that it has been and will be my constant endeavour in this Chair to allay feelings of party bitterness as much as I can and to prevent undue excitement and passion in the House. I shall say no more on this occasion."

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative

Assembly Mr. Patel, the President, made the following statement:—"I frankly confess that I was not prepared for the speeches that I heard on Saturday last from the leaders of parties and they came upon me as an agreeable surprise. I was indeed so touched by those speeches that for the moment I found myself unable to find words to express my thoughts. For this human weakness in your President, I make a humble apology to the House. When I was hearing those speeches I was reminded of the scene of 20th January 1928, the occasion of my unanimous re-election to the Chair. I am sincerely grateful to the House, to every section and every member of it, for their generosity and large-heartedness in overlooking my many shortcomings and for once again expressing their unanimous confidence in me. I am conscious of my weaknesses and my failings. I desire to assure you that I shall make every endeavour to justify to some extent, the confidence you have been pleased to repose in me."

PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULTY.

"I know that it is very difficult for the President to appear impartial on all occasions and to all sections of the House. I have often aroused a feeling of resentment or suspicion among members whose conduct I sometime felt it my duty to disapprove or who were placed at times at a disadvantage in carrying out their Party engagements by my rulings, but it is a matter of sincere gratification to me to find that that feeling has been brief and transient, and when those speeches were being made on Saturday last I was wondering within myself whether I had really impressed the House generally with a belief in the impartiality of my rulings and with a conviction that my one concern was to discharge my duties as guardian of the House and that I had not intentionally lent myself to be an instrument in the hands of official or non-official leaders in the House."

HOME MEMBER AND GOVT. CONGRATULATED.

"I now come to the statement of the Hon. the Home Member. His previous statement adopting on behalf of Government an attitude of complete detachment at the attacks in the press and elsewhere on the President of the Assembly had come as a painful surprise from one in his responsible position."

LEPERS FIRED UPON

INCIDENT IN DUTCH SUMATRA

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Batavia.—When the Assistant Commissioner Gajole of Northern Sumatra visited the leper colony, in an endeavour to persuade the lepers to undergo treatment to which they had objected, 29 lepers, including number of women, attacked the inspector, and his military escort. The latter was forced to open fire in self-defence, resulting in 10 lepers being killed and four wounded, including four women killed and two wounded. There were no casualties among the military force.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

"INDIAN" DELEGATE LEAVES LEAGUE MEETING

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Geneva.—In the course of the discussion in the Committee on the model bilateral conventions for peaceful settlement of international disputes, Sir Edward Chamberlain (India) said that it was improbable that India would take much interest in the general act. The Indian Delegation, therefore, did not propose to participate in the much too hurried discussion of the most complicated document, nor express any opinion regarding suitability of the model bilateral conventions.—Reuter's Special.

DISEASE AND PESTILENCE IN WAKE OF HURRICANE

50,000 CASES OF 'FLU' IN SANJUAN

LONDON, Sept. 24.

San Juan.—Doctors seriously view the situation in the island as 50,000 cases of influenza and 5,000 cases of other diseases have been reported. The heavy rain is adding to the suffering of the victims of the hurricane.—Reuter.

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

KOZELUN BEATS VINCENT RICHARDS

LONDON, Sept. 24.

New York.—In the final of the world's professional lawn tennis championship the first two matches of which were played in Europe, Czechoslovak Kozelun beat Vincent Richards 6-4, 6-6, 1-6, 6-3.—Reuter.

JOCKEY DONOGHUE'S DEBT

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Proofs of the debt totalling £1,626 were lodged at first meeting of creditors of Steve Donoghue, the famous jockey. A resolution was passed adjudging Donoghue bankrupt but an application to the Registrar was postponed pending the submission of the scheme by Donoghue.—Reuter's Special.

GODHRA COMMUNAL FRACAS. HOOLIGANS ASSAULT JAIN PROCESSION. FULLER DETAILS OF RIOT DISTRICT MAGISTRATE FORBIDS MEETINGS.

SURAT, Sept. 23.

The following details of the Godhra riot of the 18th instant are received: At Godhra the Mahomedans' feeling was excited since the last Ganapati festival and the Jain processions of the 15th instant were taken with soft music before the mosque under police protection. On the 18th, the day on which the riot took place the Jain procession was to be started in the afternoon and though the Jains had made it clear beforehand and assured the Mahomedans of the place that no music of any kind would be played before the mosque the Mahomedan al-priests ('ganchis') had painted a cow to be slaughtered and kept it tied near Gate No. 2. This attracted crowds of people to the place. The Jain leaders Dr. Maneklal and Mr. Nagavhala apprehending trouble tried to see the District Superintendent of Police at his bungalow but unfortunately he had left the same morning for Dohad. Dr. Maneklal thereupon interviewed the Collector Mr. Hartshorn with three other Jain leaders, and was assured of proper arrangements.

PANIC IN THE BAZAR.

In the meantime, the Mahomedans at about 2 o'clock tied another cow near the residence of Mr. Waman S. Mukadam M.L.C. at Civil Lines Road and gathered in large numbers at that place. The situation was growing tense every moment and soon afterwards a panic was caused when a Mahomedan, ganchi assaulted a Hindu named Maganlal Gandhi in the bazar. Several shops were immediately closed down.

HOOLIGANS ASSAULT PROCESSION.

A 3 o'clock Jain procession started escorted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Inspector and other police officers. The Mahomedans at this time were seen walking in large numbers in front of and behind the procession. About 800 to 1,000 Mahomedans had also assembled in the mosque that lay on the route of the procession. Nothing untoward however happened till the procession, having stopped the music before the mosque, arrived near the residence of a man named Chidambhar Ganesh at the end of the Satharia bazaar where all of a sudden a volley of brickbats and stones were thrown at the processionists with the result that a Jain woman in the procession was injured on the head. The women in the procession were then asked to stop at a flour mill nearby. The procession was by this time disorganised. Encouraged by their success in breaking up the procession the cowardly element among the Mahomedans began to assault the Hindus with stones and sticks. They also forced their way into Hindu houses. The rioters assaulted an old man named Desai Jagjivandas who was sitting on his verandah and a Brahmin woman named Jackoo and also a man named Manilal. About a dozen persons received injuries.

HINDU LEADER DIES OF INJURIES.

The news of this riot was communicated to Mr. Mukadam and Mr. P. M. Shah the President of the Local Hindu Maha Sabha Committee who were then at the house of Dr. Maneklal. They at once went to the scene of the riot but on their way at the shop of a man named Chumilal Gandhi they were given to understand that the situation was extremely threatening. Messrs. Mukadam, P. M. Shah, Chumilal Modi, Chandulal Dwarfadas and Vallabhdas Modi immediately proceeded to the District Magistrate's bungalow but on their way, in Pinjamad, they were confronted by a large crowd of Mahomedans in a threatening attitude. Mr. Mukadam and his companions were surrounded by Mahomedans but one of them, Mr. Vallabhdas, escaped and reached the Dist. Magistrate's bungalow. When the Mahomedans were abusing the remaining four Hindu leaders one of them, Mr. Shah addressing the Mahomedans in a loud voice said, "You cannot preserve your religion by such 'gadagiri' (hooliganism). If you want to murder us you may do so but remember that every drop of Hindu blood will create thousands of your enemies." Several Mahomedans on hearing this severely assaulted Mr. Shah with lathis. In this scuffle Mr. Mukadam and his two other friends also received serious injuries. The Mahomedans after that cleared away from that place and the situation was calm when the police arrived on the scene. The injured leaders were then removed to hospital where, the next day Mr. Shah succumbed to his injuries, and the dead body was taken to the cremation ground in a big procession attended by thousands. Twelve persons including two

women were admitted into the hospital on the day of the riot, out of whom seven men and two women were allowed to leave the hospital the next day. The District Magistrate has issued orders forbidding the carrying of dharis or sticks. Mr. Mukadam has received serious injuries to his head and has had to undergo an operation.

According to the latest report the District Magistrate has issued orders forbidding meetings of more than two persons on the road.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 21. The Home Member read the special telegram, received from the District Magistrate, Godhra in connection with recent disturbances in that town, in the Bombay Council. The telegram ran as follows:—

"Civil Hospital has been under armed guard since 19th. Groundless rumours are being raised to cause the public uneasiness. Everything is quiet. Six arrests have been made up-to-date. I held a meeting of Hindu and Muslim leaders this afternoon and explained the steps taken and asked them to re-assure the public and check mischievous rumours. Additional police have already been requisitioned and are arriving. Further report will be submitted."

GODHRA RIOT.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO APPOINT COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference presided over by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar held on Sunday the following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference offers its respectful condolence to the relatives of the late Mr. P. M. Shah. It also sympathises with Mr. Mukadam and others for the violence committed against them by the Muslims of Godhra."

BOMBAY MEETING CONDEMNS DISTURBANCES.

ASS GOVT. TO INSTITUTE INQUIRY

Vehement speeches condemning the attacks made by some Muslims on Hindus on the 18th of this month at Godhra in which Mr. Purshotam Shah, the Hindu leader, was killed and pressing for an urgent and independent enquiry into the action of the local authorities, were delivered by several Hindu Sabha leaders at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha at the People's Jinnah Hall on Monday evening. There was a fairly large audience and Raja Narayenlal Bansilal presided.

At the outset Pandit Annand Priya, Secretary of the Maha Sabha, narrated the details as to how Mr. Purshotam Shah was fatally assaulted by a number of Muslim hooligans. He said such actions as these needed to be unreservedly condemned and sympathies of all Hindus went out to the deceased's family.

Mr. Radhakant Mahavira urged that Government should at once institute an independent enquiry into the action of the local authorities. Mr. Mukadam and the deceased Mr. Shah had addressed two or three notes to the District Magistrate drawing his attention to the grave situation but nothing was done. Had the police taken precautions, the tragedy would certainly have been averted. The speaker also paid a tribute to the late Mr. Shah and condemned the action of the Muslim hooligans at Godhra.

After Mr. Shivdas Chapsey and many others had spoken the following resolutions were passed:—

"This public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay held under the auspices of the

SEVERAL HUNDREDS PERISH IN THEATRE FIRE

A MADRID TRAGEDY.

PANIC-STRICKEN AND ONCE CHOKED

LONDON, Sept. 23. Madrid.—The Novadades Theatre, the ancient structure in the midst of the most populous quarter of the city was the scene of a frightful fire, which broke out on the stage and spread to the packed auditorium. The panic-stricken audience were choked owing to the limited number of exits. The theatre together with the whole block of surrounding buildings was gutted. It is feared several hundred persons have perished. Over 200 are being treated at the ambulance stations.—Reuter.

RELATIVES SEARCHING FOR MISSING KINDRED

HEART-RENDING SCENES IN MADRID

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Madrid.—The fire in the Novadades Theatre was under control at four this morning. The theatre has been reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes. The full death toll is not known at present but it is now believed that it is not so heavy as was originally feared. The number of injured is estimated at 200 to 300. A gruesome heap of twenty-five charred bodies was found piled on one of the landings. Eye witnesses told appalling stories of scenes in the auditorium which quickly became a blazing furnace. Thirty people with their clothing ablaze were seen among the panic-stricken audience frantically rushing towards the exits. A man who had been badly trampled on was frantic with pain and ran wildly about outside the theatre beseeching news of his wife and five children with whom he was celebrating his birthday. There were many other heart-rending scenes at the ambulance stations where relatives were searching for their missing kindred.—Reuter.

WEIRD SCENES AROUND MADRID THEATRE

FIRE PUTS OUT STREET LAMPS

LONDON, Sept. 24.

There were weird scenes around the theatre. The fire put out of action, the street lights greatly hampering the work of firemen until a party of army engineers arrived with huge flares. Legal authorities who arrived to open an enquiry had to be escorted by men bearing torches by a flickering light of which they commenced work.—Reuter.

Forty-five bodies have hitherto been recovered from the ruins of the Novadades Theatre. Over 350 have been injured.—Reuter.

OPIMUM-SMOKING IN FAR EAST

LEAGUE ADOPTS DANIEL TITLTON'S REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Fifth Committee approved by fourteen votes of two, the report of Dame Edith Tilletton with regard to the enquiry into opium-smoking in the Far East. Italy and China being minority with six abstentions.—Reuter.

PROPAQANDA FOR NEHRU REPORT.

THREE ARRESTS AT LAHORE MEETING.

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

A mass meeting of Muslims held this evening to support the Nehru Report lasted till midnight. Maulana Abdul Qader of Kasur presided and several provincial Khilafat workers including Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman and Ghazi Abdul Rahman addressed the meeting. The opposition was less demonstrative though proceedings were frequently interrupted. Three persons were arrested and taken to the police station under the Magistrate's orders for alleged stone-throwing.—A. P.

Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha deeply mourns the deed, murder of Mr. P. M. Shah, the President of the Hindu Standing Committee, Godhra, by some Mahomedans and extends its heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased martyr. It also sympathises with the other Hindu sufferers and congratulates Mr. Waman Mukadam and his colleagues for the heroic stand taken by him in defence of the rights of the Hindu community."

Two resolutions were passed, one urging the Government to institute an enquiry into the action of the local authorities, while another condemned the apathy of the local authorities.

Winding up the proceedings, the Chairman appealed to the Hindus to unite and organise themselves.

LAND REVENUE BILL DROPPED

BOMBAY COUNCIL IN SESSION

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON GODHRA RIOT TABLED

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The present session of the Council is going to be the shortest and the least interesting session after the reforms. Today the House was in a business mood and in three hours time three Government bills were disposed of. The proceedings were rather dull and seemed to interest very few. There was a mild sensation in the lobbies a little while before the proceedings began consequent upon the notice of an adjournment motion given by Mr. Swaminarayan to discuss a matter of public importance, namely the Godhra riots. It is understood that the President will give his decision on this motion to-morrow.

The postponement of the Land Revenue Bill did not come as a surprise as everybody knew that it was bound to come. The Revenue Member pointed to a statement made by Sir Muhammad Habibullah in the Council of State regarding the introduction of universal land revenue legislation in India and made a virtue of what to all appearances was a sheer necessity.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, Sept. 24.

The third and the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council for this year opened on Monday afternoon at the Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding. There was a considerable change on the Treasury Bench. The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu took the first seat as the Leader of the House in place of Sir Chumilal Mehta retired. The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan was sworn in as Finance Member while the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav sat as the Minister for Agriculture.

The attendance in the House was rather thin, there being no important business for the session.

Mr. Munshi, Mr. Miller, Dr. Gifford and Khan Sahib Abdul Latif were nominated by the President to form the panel of Chairman for the session.

At question time, Dr. Ambedkar was told by Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai that a general survey of the weaving and village tanning industries, and of the arts and crafts of the Bombay Presidency only had so far been made. The reports submitted on the subjects were under consideration.

RIOT IN GODHRA

After interpellations, the Home Member rose to make a statement in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riots at Godhra. Panchmahals (published along with Godhra News).

The Home Member told the House that the Government had been keeping in close touch with the situation. The District Magistrate had been able to bring together leaders of both the communities. He was also trying to prevent any further untoward incidents. It would be undesirable, he concluded the Home Member, to discuss the unfortunate incident at this time.

The Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act was then read clause by clause. It passed its Third Reading after some consequential amendments had been made.

The Revenue Member then made an announcement to the House that the Government did not want to proceed with the Land Revenue Bill at present. In making this announcement the Revenue Member said that in view of the statement made by Sir Mohamad Habibullah, the Government considered it undesirable to proceed with the Bill at present, pending any possible decision on the subject which might be arrived at in common with other Provincial Governments.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Martin, Home Member, then moved the first reading of the Bill further to provide for the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

The statement of the objects and reasons says that the present Bill is intended to give effect to the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee. The Small Court in Karachi was established under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act 1887. In the Presidency Towns the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882, is in force.

To a question of Mr. B. G. Pradhan, the Home Member replied that Mr. Yamanrao Mukadam was improving satisfactorily. Mr. Sheth asked whether it was a fact that there was further firing and stone throwing on the Jain temples.

The Home Member replied that Government had no information. He

CASTE DISTINCTIONS IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS CORPORATION TURNS DOWN ORTHODOX PROPOSALS VICTORY FOR REFORMERS

A heated discussion took place in the Municipal Corporation on Monday on the thorny question whether drinking pots in the municipal schools should be for general use of all students or each community should have its own separate drinking pot. The Corporation enquired by two resolutions in 1926 and 1927 whether any distinction was based on caste prejudice to which the Secretary, Schools Committee replied that instructions to all heads of schools had been issued stating that the drinking pots supplied by the schools at the Committee's expense are meant for general use by pupils of all classes including the depressed classes; the Committee are however of opinion that in the case of pupils of those communities who have any objection to this arrangement they will be at liberty to bring their own vessels and cups to school and use them for their own purpose.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appealed to the religious sentiment of the House and submitted that even on medical grounds if the practice of general use of drinking pots should be prohibited. He was, however, heckled considerably by a number of councillors who pointed out that there would be no political freedom without religious freedom and that religion should not be confused with politics. Mr. Mohanlal's amendment to revert to the old order was thrown off with overwhelming majority.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the letter of the Secretary, Schools Committee be recorded.

A PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment that the Schools Committee

however, assured the House that there was no objection.

AMENDING BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House then proceeded with the Second Reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the Select Committee. In the original Bill the system of transferable vote was changed into ballot system. The Select Committee, however, did away with this change and recommended that the present system of election by a single transferable vote was the better of the two systems as it effectively secured representation of minorities.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved an amendment that the original provision regarding the ballot system should remain part of the Bill.

There was some discussion on this amendment and ultimately it was withdrawn by the mover.

Another important change made in the Original Bill by the Select Committee is the deletion of sub-clause 3 of Clause 7 as the Committee think that the power of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 399 of the Act should not be delegated to a Municipal Commissioner to whom the Municipal Commissioner can delegate his powers under Section 56 of the Act.

It has long been recognized that the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act is unsuited to a growing commercial town like Karachi and that the time of the Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner is being unnecessarily occupied in work which might well be done by a Small Cause Court Judge. The First Reading of the Bill was supported by prominent members from Sind. On the motion of the Home Member the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The Government were at this stage intending to proceed with the demands for supplementary grants when a point of order was raised that the copies of the demands were not circulated among the members in time and, therefore, no discussion should proceed on the demands.

The point was upheld and there being no business on the agenda for the day the House rose on hour before time.

To-morrow being the day of the President's party to the Governor the Council will meet in the morning and adjourn early.

Shila, Sept. 24. The Punjab Governor has contributed Rs. 1,000 and Mr. Fezzoz Khan Noon, Minister, Rs. 500 to the Punjab Relief Fund started by Minister Noon.—A. P.

tee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the old practice should be continued.

Mr. F. B. Harjeebhai, seconding the amendment, said the Corporation had no right to interfere with the religious susceptibilities or sentiments of the people.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar was surprised that a Nationalist like Mr. Mohanlal Desai had moved such a retrograde amendment. He pointed out that real Hinduism believed in unity of mankind and to show their fitness for political freedom, they should show their broad-mindedness in religious questions.

Dr. J. N. Choksy agreed with the last speaker and said God was the Creator of all mankind and they should not make distinction between man and man.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved another amendment to postpone consideration of the question till February next but the House threw it out without any consideration.

Mr. Roman Behram struck a note of warning that if India was to attain Swaraj they should do away with caste prejudice.

Mr. B. G. Horniman regretted at the attitude taken up by Mr. Mohanlal Desai and emphasised that nationalism had nothing to do with religious distinction. He assured the House that the Municipal Nationalist Party had absolutely no sympathy with the principles and programme enunciated by Mr. Mohanlal Desai.

The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost. A poll was demanded and it was again declared lost by 13 votes against 27 and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN CAPITAL ABROAD

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLAINT

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has once again brought to the notice of the Government of India the question of investment of Indian capital abroad.

For reasons for which the External Capital Committee recorded that it was not desirable to interfere unduly with the flow of capital and investments in India in view of the dearth of Indian capital and savings, it would seem 'prima facie' necessary to watch the manner in which the savings of the Indian people are attracted abroad. Various issues in this direction had not, however, arisen in the past, but as they have begun now, they consider it necessary that the matter should receive the consideration of the Government of India.

The point, which would merit immediate attention, is the activities of concerns, whose 'hong kongs' may be open to doubt. They do not desire to refer to any company now operating, or which has operated in the past, but they feel that active measures on behalf of a company, which sets out in attractive prospectuses chances of multiplying many times the funds invested, are bound to succeed in playing on the greed and ignorance of many people. The curtain is occasionally lifted when there are defalcations or losses resulting in law suits, or when an aggrieved investor vents his grievances in a letter to the Press. What is necessary is to stop the mischief before it starts and to devise, therefore, some means enabling the small investor to ascertain the main facts with regard to an enterprise located abroad, for which his support is being canvassed.

The Chamber requests the Government to let them know whether they have received any complaints in this direction and whether their attention has been drawn to this evil, which, there is reason to believe, is very much on the increase.

PREMIER BALDWIN BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 23. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have arrived in London from their holiday in France and Lord Cunsinden from Geneva.—Reuter.

AIR MAILS FOR KARACHI

LONDON, Sept. 21. Baghdad.—The second of the four Dutch airlines carrying mails from Amsterdam to Java arrived here today and left here after for Karachi, which it reaches to-morrow.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 23. Canberra.—The Parliamentary session has ended. One election campaign opens immediately.—Reuter.

SOVIET RUSSIA AS IT IS.

ITS TRADUCERS ANSWERED

MR. BELVI'S SPEECH ON PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

Mr. D. V. Belvi, who spoke on the Public Safety Bill in the Assembly the other day, opposing it altogether, made a telling speech against the panicky intentions of the Government in introducing a piece of legislation for which there was no warrant. Supporting the point of order, that the bill was "ultra vires" of the Assembly, raised by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Leader of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Belvi observed:

"One of the cardinal principles of the British constitutional law is that no man can be taxed when he is not represented. No taxation without representation. Another cardinal principle of British law is that no man can be condemned unheard. Here the Britishers present in this House who represent the Britishers outside this House in India say 'It does not matter if a Britisher is condemned unheard. A Britisher who comes into this country to interfere with our exploitation of India has no business to be here and we shall deport him without trial'."

A FALSE CRY.

Replying to Mr. Cramer, the Home Member, who had raised the cry that Hinduism and Islam were in danger as a result of Communist teachings, Mr. Belvi quoted extensively from a book on Russia written by Mr. W. I. Brown, the Secretary of a Trade Union in England. From the book he quoted:

"The Bolsheviks, by newspapers, by poster, by study circulars and so on, do their best to destroy religion. But while this is their policy they permit, and indeed enforce, the fullest liberty to the adherents of all faiths—Christians, Mohammedans, and Jews alike—to practise their faith. The churches are open. Anywhere in Russia you may go to church when you please and the priests can preach what they please, so long as they do not incite the people against the Government."

Then, again: "The Bolsheviks believe themselves equipped with the knowledge of the laws which govern the evolution of society into happiness. And they devote themselves to the task with all the enthusiasm and all that strange mixture of humility and high pride, which characterised the early Church."

"In this devotion self goes by the board. Half their tremendous fixity of purpose comes from this subordination of self in something bigger. They live under a series of self-denying ordinances which recall Cromwell and the early Christian communities. In the Young Communist movement neither drinking nor smoking is allowed. No member of the Communist Party proper may receive a higher salary than 225 roubles (£22 10s.) a month. Lenin got this and no more. Stalin, Pskov—all the Commissars—are paid at this figure. So are the Trade Union officials."

A COMPARISON IN RELIGIONS.

Mr. Belvi then gave Mr. Brown's comparison of the British and Russian peoples in connection with religion: "What is the practical faith of the British people? Under which banner do they serve? Remember the test is not what men call themselves, not whether they are members of a church or not; but what governing conception of life is expressed in their conduct."

"Could we say that the mass of people in England were devoted to the service of God, regardless of self-interest, family interest, race interest? It is only necessary to put the question to answer it. Those who genuinely do put the service of God before everything else are regarded as cranks and lunatics, and although not in danger of immediate crucifixion, stand a very good chance of finding themselves in prison."

Then the author proceeds to say: "Primarily, it is the service of self. If we are poor, the aim is to become better off; if we are rich, to become more rich; if we are workmen, to become petty bourgeois; if we are bourgeois, to rise into society. By and large, we worship the Golden Calf. True, we throw incense on other altars—convention demands it. We pay lip service to various creeds, for

this is to be respectable. We make a profession of praying to God on Sundays. But our society is organised on the principle that we prey on our neighbours all the week."

"Occasionally we do an unselfish thing—sometimes a noble thing. In a war we can be moved even to die for the country of our birth. But we do not live for it. In the main, self is the dominant motive and self-sacrifice the exception. We are practical atheists, and the publicans and harlots go into the Kingdom of Heaven before us."

A LIE NAILED.

Replying the oft-repeated lie that Russia was backward in literacy under the Soviet rule, Mr. Belvi quoted Mr. Brown again:

"There is a big difference between the educational system of Russia and that of Western countries. In England, for example, educational work is mainly a matter for the schools. In Russia there are many other agencies, apart from the schools—elementary, secondary technical schools and universities—through which education is transmitted."

Every factory or institution has to set aside a sum equal to between 1 per cent. and 2 per cent. of the wages bill for social work, and much of this is devoted to education. Every factory has its Red Corner—i.e., a Reading Room with study circles—and its illiteracy classes. Every prison has classes and study circles. In every regiment and every ship there are classes in literature and politics (which are compulsory) and voluntary classes of all kinds. Every Workers' Club has anything from one to 20 different kinds of classes. And the Trade Unions spend a large part of their income on educational work. Finally, there are the Communist Party schools and classes everywhere."

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Belvi characterised the Government of India as something like an old and jealous husband who doubts the fidelity of his wife and wants to keep his wife under lock and key, but the wife makes merry with her lovers all the same. That is the position of Government of India. They want to shut out the possibility of new light reaching us. But will they be able to stop this torrent of Communist doctrines reaching us if we pass this legislation? How can they prevent India from coming to know the doctrines of Communism? It is these capitalists—some of whom are sitting opposite to me—who have raised this hue and cry. They say that the recent strike in India are detrimental to our peace and prosperity. So this is a preliminary to putting down labour in this country. I think this is only the complement of another Bill which is shortly to be before this House, a Bill to put down strikes and such other things. It is open to the Government of India to issue an Ordinance over the head of this Assembly if they please, but they cannot proclaim to the world that they have passed legislation with the consent of the Indian people. We will not allow the Government to say so to the world.

SET FIRE TO GANPATI IDOL

DETAILS OF DAVENGERE DISTURBANCES

(MYSORE NEWS AGENCY.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 24. Details which are now available of the Hindu-Muslim riot at Davengere resulted in injuries to seven persons 13 arrests and incineration of a minor nature. On the 21st instant a procession of Ganesh was organised by the students of the Private School without obtaining licence. This was objected to by the Mohamadans while passing in front of their mosque with music. The local officers went to the spot and while trying to pacify both the sides the procession moved on and the Hindus and Mohammedans came to blows. The police, again carrying the idol of Ganesh was set free by the Mohamadans while the Hindus retaliated by entering the "Beedi" shops, owned by Muslims removing the contents and turning them on the road.

Seven persons including the Police Inspector were injured though slightly except in the case of one man who was badly injured. The local police were strengthened with detachments of men and all eyes are being taken to prevent further disturbance.

MYSORE DEWAN'S POPULARITY

(From a Correspondent.)

KRISHNARAJPET, Sept. 24. The Dewan of Mysore concluded his brief tour in these parts today and left for Bangalore. The Dewan was warmly welcomed by the masses everywhere. The people freely placed before him their difficulties and grievances to which he gave a patient and sympathetic hearing promising to render prompt redress wherever possible. In honour of the Dewan's visit donations to the value of Rs. 15,000 were promised by certain rich and philanthropic gentlemen for charitable purposes.

'O' DWYER IS A MURDERER

EX-PUNJAB STRAP HOWLED DOWN.

UNDELIVERED ADDRESS ON INDIA?

LONDON, Sept. 23. Uproarious scenes were witnessed at the Brotherhood Church in North London when Sir Michael O'Dwyer rose and attempted to give an address on India. Members of the audience stood up, shouted and unfurled placards bearing words "O'Dwyer is a murderer" "Stop murdering the English workers." Sir Michael O'Dwyer realised the futility of proceeding and left the platform.—Reuter.

SIMON BOYCOTT AND B.P.C.C.

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE MONEY?

Members of the B.P.C.C. were in a humorous mood on Monday when a special meeting was held at Congress House to further devise measures of effectively observe hartal and boycott the Simon Commission when it arrives in Bombay early next month. Mr. J. B. Patel presided.

After the appointment of Mrs. Naidu as a Trustee of the Jinnah People's Hall on behalf of the B.P.C.C. the meeting considered the following resolution:—"That the resolution (28-8-28) of the general body in respect of the observance of the hartal on the 12th October 1928 be suspended and the hartal be observed on the day the Simon Commission visits and resides in Bombay."

Mr. V. A. Desai said that it would be too premature to pass the resolution while the meeting of the Boycott League under the chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was still pending. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the consideration of the resolution be postponed to Sunday by which time the Boycott League would meet and come to some decision on the point.

THE AMENDMENT WAS CARRIED.

MONEY FOR DEMONSTRATIONS. Mr. Nimbkar then moved that a sum of Rs. 500 from the general fund be sanctioned for holding demonstrations on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission and public meetings for the purpose of continuing the boycott of the Commission.

Mr. V. A. Desai opposed the resolution on the plea that the Congress funds were depleted. He thought that a sum of Rs. 50 was quite sufficient to organise such a popular measure as the boycott.

Mr. Joglekar moved another amendment that the amount be reduced to Re. 1 and a committee consisting of Mr. V. A. Desai, Mr. J. B. Patel and Mr. N. M. Talpade be appointed to organise the demonstrations.

Mr. Talpade protested that his name was suggested without consulting him. He wanted to know whether the amendment was in order. "I want to know, Sir, whether some members are carrying on a farce here!"

Mr. J. B. Patel ruled that the amendment would be in order if Mr. Desai was agreeable to it.

Mr. Talpade again remarked that it was all a farce and left the meeting.

Replying to the debate Mr. Nimbkar expressed himself very strongly against the opposition which his resolution had evoked and said that it would be impossible to conduct the demonstration with a sum of Rs. 50. He was willing to accept a reduction of the amount to Rs. 350 or Rs. 400.

Ultimately both the amendments and the original resolution were put to vote and rejected. The meeting broke up without coming to any decision on the point.

N. O. S. RAILWAY STRIKE

SITUATION UNCHANGED

AGENT'S REGRETTABLE ATTITUDE

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 24. The strike situation is unchanged. Attendance at the loco and engineering shop is improving gradually about 300 men being working in the shops and the running shed. Mr. W. N. R. Naidu interviewed regarding the Agent's reply to the letter sent by the Acting President of the Union on the 21st. He said that the Agent had been asked to reply to the letter of the first strike stating that in the absence of credentials to show that the Union members were the accredited representatives of the strikers he could not correspond with the Union.

A REGRETTABLE ATTITUDE. Mr. Naidu said the Agent's reply was regrettable and detrimental to the interests of the administration and the workers alike. He added that the Union had been affiliated to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and its membership, which was at present at 3000, was daily increasing. The Union was at first opposed to the strike and it was during all it could bring about a strictly settlement, but the Agent's attitude was only calculated to force the Union to back the strikers fully.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

STRIKERS ASKED TO RESUME.

LONDON, Sept. 24. Melbourne.—The conference of maritime and transport unions has decided strongly to urge waterside workers at all ports to resume work under arbitration award.

On ground that their present attitude is inimical to union solidarity, telegrams have been sent to all ports urging men to offer work to-morrow morning. A Committee has been appointed to negotiate immediately with owners.

On application of Ship-owners Justice Dotheridge, in arbitration court, has ordered suspension at Fremantle, Adelaide and some other ports concerned, of clauses of award in waterside dispute, granting preference to Trade Unionists. The decision means that owners will legally be entitled to employ volunteers under award to replace regular dock-workers who in defiance of their union are standing out against award providing for two engagements of labour daily instead of one.—Reuter.

FLOUTING U. P. COUNCIL.

NAINITAL, Sept. 24.

When the United Provinces Council met this morning Raja Jagannath Bakshi, the Education Minister, against whom a no-confidence motion was adopted on Saturday, occupied his usual seat on the treasury bench. Mr. Chintamani asked the Finance Member to state the intentions of the Government relating to that motion.

Mr. Lambert replied that the matter rested with H. E. the Governor and the Minister and not the Government, and pointed out that the Governor needed time to consider the Council's decision. The matter was undoubtedly under His Excellency's consideration. It is understood that Raja Jagannath Bakshi submitted his resignation to-day but it has not yet been accepted.

A non-official resolution was adopted asking the Government to take effective measures to relieve the distress due to crop failure, remit land revenue and liberally grant adequate help to cultivators.—A. P.

BRITISH OFFICIALS AND DIALA COTTON DEAL.

BAGHDAD, Sept. 24.

Sensational revelations are expected when Parliament's Commission of Enquiry opens its investigations into conduct of members of former Cabinets who passed much criticised Diala cotton plantations concession. Two members of present Cabinet are involved. Parliamentary debates on question were marked by frequent demands for prosecution of offending Ministers and bitter condemnation of British advisory officials.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Donoghue's assets were stated to amount to £500,000 while there was possibility of £10,000 for which Donoghue was guarantor being added to the debts.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS FINAL

WARWICKS WIN THE CUP.

The curtain was rung down on the Rovers Tournament on Monday evening when the Royal Warwicks won the cup by defeating the R. A. Kirkee by two goals to nil. It has not been a very exciting tournament this year and the final did not provide anything startling. In fact it was rather a tame affair for one of its name and enthusiasm was almost lacking. There is no doubt, however, that the better team, the Warwicks dominated the game throughout and deserved to win by a larger margin. Again their combined and systematic tactics the play of the Kirkee team seemed to be crude, but a wonderful game spirit inspired the Rovers and although they had to play out the second half with Colley damaged, they put up a good fight and almost scored on one occasion. The two on 4 standing men on the field were Hitechock and Glover, the rival goal-keepers.

From the kick off the Warwicks maintained a steady pressure and play was confined to the Kirkee area. Good goal-keeping by Hitechock, however, kept his charge intact, until late in the moiety when an accurate centre by Udall was headed into the Kirkee net by Lowe. Soon after the interval, Elson had a gift of an opportunity to score, but he kicked the ball over an empty goal. He made up for this later by beating Hitechock from close range for the second goal, the goals having previously stopped several stinging shots. There was no further score and the end found the Warwicks winners of the trophy.

The result:—
Royal Warwicks 2 goals.
R. A. Kirkee nil.
The teams were:—
Royal Warwicks: Glover, Redshaw and Barnes; Oughton, Smith and Guest; Udall, Lowe, Elson, Cox and Robinson.

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FACE POWDER

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R. A. Kirkee:—Hitechock; Jenkins and Reay; Edwards, Cooley and Burnett; Wilson, Robins, Griffiths, Traynor and Vane.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

BACKWARD SISTERS WAKEUP

OUT TO SEE BLOT OF UNTOUCHABILITY REMOVED

It is a very happy sign of the times that the so-called "Untouchable" women are more than keeping pace with their menfolk for the removal of Untouchability. They are organising themselves for a campaign against the illiteracy amongst them and are extending their full support to the various activities of their uplift under the able guidance of Dr. Ambedkar.

A meeting of nearly 200 of them was held on Friday last in B. I. T. Chawl No. 4 in Clerk Road, Mrs. Manorama Bai Pradhan of the Salmat Samathia Sangh presided. Amongst the speakers were Mrs. Yashwanthi Ghoshkar and Mrs. Devakshi Sakpal. Amongst the resolutions passed, particular mention may be made of one giving full support to Mr. Haribhaskar's bill against Child Marriage, and another requesting the City Corporation to take early steps to extend the Compulsory Primary Education scheme to the E. Ward where they reside in large numbers.

The President asked the ladies present to help the movement for the removal of untouchability and to observe cleanliness in their habits of life. She also asked them to compel their men to abstain from drink and eating of capion. She added that every woman, whether wife, mother, or daughter of an "Untouchable" should refuse to cook such capion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

In the Share Market, prices opened steady and ruled firm quiet on only limited outside enquiry and poor support from professional operators. As the session advanced, however, better all round enquiry was apparent especially for high priced stocks the close being firm. Coals were neglected and Teas were dull. Miscellaneous was featureless with only moderate business passing. Barrackpore Electric marked up three points and Burn and Co., ordy, also showed improvement. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government 3-1/2 per cent Paper 62 1/2, 3-1/2 per cent. 72 1/2, 4 per cent. Loan 1900-70 85, 4-1/2 per cent 97 1/2, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 101 1/4, 5 per cent Loan 1923-55 100, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102 1/2, do. 1951 103 1/2, do. 1932 104 1/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1465, comty. 358.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy. 100, Kesoran 360.

Jutes:—Adangee ordy. 1, Albion ordy. 520, Alliance ordy. 848/8, Anglo-India ordy. 309, Bally ordy. 342, Barragore ordy. 323/8, Belvedere ordy. 710, Budge Budge ordy. 416, Auckland ordy. 399, Bally ordy. 342, Barnagore ordy. ordy. 700, Birla pref. 102, Calcutta ordy. 869/8, Cheviot 375, Clive 382, Fort Glover ordy. 1071, Fort William ordy.

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470/8, Gondalpara ordy. 1377, Howrah 61/8, Hukamchand ordy. 29/2, do. pref. 111, Kanarhaty ordy. 796, Kankarnah ordy. 634, Lansdowne ordy. 353, Lathian ordy. 700, Nainital ordy. 716, National 35/8, Northbrook 75/8, Nuddea 72, Orient 332, Presidency 127, Reliance 93/8, Standard ordy. 545, Waveley 88.

Coals:—Bhalgora 24, Ghussik and Muslin 4, Telcher 112.

Teas:—Eastern Cashier 13, Hasimara pref. 114, Jathihari 20, Patrakola pref. 197, Tukvar 30.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/2, Frank Ross 32, Barrackpore Electric 116, Burn and Co. ordy. 387, Indian Iron and Steel 1712, Associated Hotels of India pref. 100/8, Indian cables 6/8, Ivan Jones 6/6, Cawnpore Sugar pref. 119, ex. div. Carew and Co. 10, Muree Brewery 208/8.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1 sh. 5 3/4, Demani Bills 1 sh. 11 to 1 sh. 6 1/4, A.P.



REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE MEMORIAL.

PROGRESSIVE IDEALS OF TURKISH NATION.

The Revolution and Independence memorial was unveiled in Constantinople by Kazim Pasha, President of the Turkish Assembly. The memorial presents a very imposing scene. There is a statue of Ghazi Kemal Pasha in the centre round about which are others representing different ideals of various stages of Turkey's revolution. The statue of Ghazi Kemal has four faces, each face representing a particular period. If one looks on the side of Shara-i-Sieilly one will find the Ghazi in the dress of the first period of war, with a Kalpac on the head; this phase of the statue is based on a photograph during the battle of Afzur Karahisar. Round this face are gathered different persons of either sex and all beliefs to show that all the people of Turkey rallied round the Ghazi Pasha at that stage of the war. Among these persons there is a woman also who stands with provision for the soldiers. On the other side of the statue the Turkish Revolution is represented by bare headed modern Kemal with Ismat Pasha on his right and Fauzi Pasha on the left and on the right is standing a soldier in uniform who is represented to have achieved victory over the Greeks; he holds a flag in one hand and before him is lying a cannon ball. In order to represent the revolution in Turkish women two statues of women have been erected one is veiled and the other is an embodiment of modernity.

BOLSHEVİK PROPAGANDA IN YEMAN.

"Assiasat" is informed that a delegation of Bolshevik propagandists has come to Yeman in the guise of traders. It is rumoured that the Italian Government will forward complaints to Imam Yahya with whom special relations have been established.

HOW THE NEW SCRIPTS WORK IN TURKEY.

In Constantinople it is the topic of the day how to adapt the new alphabet. Special classes have been opened every where, where free instruction is given to all without any distinction. People seem to take keen interest in the matter and there is a consensus of opinion in favour of this reform. The new alphabet is easy to learn and only ten lessons are required to give complete mastery over it. There are twenty-nine letters in all the use of which is governed by fifteen rules. It is only a few days matter to learn all these rules after which a man is able to read and write in the new scripts.

A committee has been formed to popularise the new scripts but to the surprise of all it has been found that very little effort is needed on the part of the Committee because the people are adopting the new alphabet of their own free will as if they had long and sore grievance against the old Arabic scripts. The greatest work to make the reform successful was done by the People's Party the stronghold of the Kemalists; all the branches of this vast organisation were actively encouraging people to accept the reform in their daily life. Newspapers have also begun to show the change in their types; they cannot change the type all at once but are freely publishing new lessons and instructions issued by the Committee. Ghazi Kemal Pasha is the leader of the movement and his interest can be gauged by the fact that wherever he goes he teaches the new method of writing. Recently he visited Rodosto where he first of all had taken the command of the battalion. Here the Ghazi held an examination of officers and public servants in the use of new scripts. After the tour Ghazi Pasha reviewing the whole situation expressed his satisfaction that the nation adopted new scripts even before they were officially accepted.

EGYPT AND KELLOGG PACT. "There is no difference of opinion on the question of safeguards of Britain in Egypt," says "Al-Ahram", but all parties are united on the point that only the principles of Kellogg Pact are acceptable to Egypt; as regards the safeguards mentioned in the British note the Egyptians will not accept such as will jeopardise their complete independence. British interest in Egypt can be reasonably safeguarded in many other ways.

IRAQ AND OLD OTTOMAN DEBTS. By the Lausanne Conference it was decided that a portion of the Ottoman Public Debts should be distributed over all those countries that formed part of Turkey before the war and were separated from it as a result of the Treaty. Iraq's portion was 6,772,242 pounds which is being paid by instalments upto this time. In the budget of 1928 four lac fifty thousand rupees were earmarked for this debt but in the parliament many objections were raised about the manner of the payment and it was finally decided that the whole debt should be paid in ten instalments.

BRITISH AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN. Despatches from Yeman show that three aeroplanes of Britain have been shot down while flying over Yeman territory. They were sent from Aden for some expedition but full particulars are still lacking.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN SUEZ CANAL. "Al-Ahram" of Cairo publishes a long article criticising the British Note on Kellogg Pact. It says: "The question of the Suez resembles that of Panama but the Government of U. S. America did not see any necessity of attaching a note to the Kellogg Pact for the safeguard of its interests in the Panama Canal. On the other hand the British Government attached a note regarding its interests in the Suez. Although the name of Egypt is not directly mentioned in the note it is clear that the passage referred to concerns Egypt and the explanation of Sir Austen Chamberlain also leads to the same conclusion. If Britain had left the question of Suez just as United States did not raise the question of Panama it would have been better for peace and harmony. It is due to the peace inspiring policy of the United States that Latin America has no cause for grievance on the other hand, Egypt is again and again forced to raise the voice of protest against British intentions and declarations. Chamberlain bases his claim on the Minor decisions which are dealt rejected by practice and need no formal rejection at this stage."

"MAJLISUL ISLAMULAH" OF PALESTINE. Unconfirmed reports state that there has been a sharp difference for some time about the composition of the famous Islamic organisation of Jerusalem known as Majlisul Islamiulaha. It is understood that a representation has been made before the Government to intervene and set aside some of the officers from the organisation. The Secretary of the Majlis has contradicted this report. ("Al-Ahram").

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

NASIK PEASANTS' CONDEMNATION

(From A Correspondent.) NASIK, Sept. 24. Eight thousand peasants gathered from all over the taluka and attended the Nasik District Peasants' Conference which opened here yesterday. They adopted a resolution condemning the Land Revenue amendment Bill which is to come in the Bombay Council at its Poona session, which commences this week. The conference also condemned the Malagon Satana revision settlement proposals and an organisation of peasants was formed to protect the interests of the farmers. The Conference, which was a great success, was organised by Dr. Bhutekar and Messrs Marathe and Deshpande of the Congress Committee.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th, September 1928:—
Liabilities: Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000, Capital paid up 1,68,00,000, Reserve Fund 1,00,00,000, Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.

17,32,56,000, Sundries including Branch adjustments 2,90,42,000, Total Rs. 22,90,98,000.

Assets: Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities 4,65,42,000, Loans on Government and other authorised securities 3,50,45,000, Bills Discounted 1,31,98,000, Bank premises 55,87,000 Sundries including Branch adjustments 2,83,20,000, Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments on War Bonds, Govt. paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc. 10,70,00,000, Total Rs. 22,90,98,000.

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CATTLE PRESERVATION CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD IN NOVEMBER.

At the suggestion of Shri Goggrass Gojivdan Mandal it has been decided at a meeting held on 14th inst. to hold the Bombay Presidency Cattle preservation Conference under the joint auspices of local societies working for the protection of cattle with a view to achieve unity of policy in the present scattered efforts of societies working for the cause, and to popularise the system of good breeding as an effective means to protect cattle. Shri Goggrass Gojivdan Mandal has taken the lead to make arrangements with regard to this conference. The meeting of the leaders of local societies held lately has unanimously resolved as under:—

(1.) With a view to educate public opinion and to popularise the system of good breeding as an effective means for protecting the animals, the joint representative committee as constituted at present is to be the Reception Committee for the forthcoming Conference to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed Cattle Preservation Conference.

(2.) The Reception Committee so formed further resolved to fix Rs. 10, Rs. 3, Rs. 1, as the fees for the Reception Committee members, delegates and visitors, respectively.

(3.) The following persons have been appointed as office bearers of the Reception Committee:—

Chairman. Sheth Lalubhai Dipchand Jhaveri.

Vice-Chairmen:— Pir Mota Mia Sahel, Rao Sahel Harjivan Walji, J.P., Sheth Velji Lakhamshi Napoo, Shree Chaudha Maharaja.

Hon. Secretaries. Mr. Jayantilal N. Mankar, Sheth Gavrishanker Giridhar Joshi, Seth Natvarlal N. Dalal and Mr. Bapurao Dasmohar.

These along with the others of the previous joint Committee will form the Working Committee under the Reception Committee.

(4.) As the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Exhibition is to be held on 17th and 18th of November next at Ahmedabad, it has been decided by the committee to convene this Conference on 18th and 19th inst.

(5.) Secretaries have been entrusted with the work of submitting the constitution, the aims and objects of the Conference and the subjects to be discussed at the conference before the Committee.

(6.) Secretaries are authorised to carry on necessary propaganda in connection with this Conference.

The Bombay Presidency Cattle Improvement and Dairy Farming Association is in sympathy with this conference.

It is to be hoped a large number of persons will enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee, as the success of the promoters' efforts for cow-protection depends upon the success of this conference.

For particulars regarding the conference please write to:—Honorary Secretaries Bombay Cattle Preservation Conference, Office, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

INDIAN STATES & THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

of self-development. It is the greatest need of the time to jealously guard the liberty of the Princes and to see that their position is strongly fortified against alien interference, which gradually increasing, cannot but disintegrate the State economy, as it stands to-day in these parts surviving hundreds of summers and winters.

A PARADOX

That the frequent interference of the Suzerain Power would have for its motive any genuine desire to give greater rights to the people sounds a paradox to my ears. It can mean nothing less than fettering the powers and will of the patriarch in dealing with his family.

GRADUAL REFORM.

I am not unconscious of the grievances of subjects of Indian States. Every human system of Administration must have some flaws and every Government carried on by men is bound to have a cause of complaint. But let us remind. Police has been required in the benevolent rule of reserve the rule and a greater measure of association of the people of the States with the Administration. That this can be attained by foreign interference and casual friction does not sound even plausible to me. The curtailment of the powers and influence of the Ruling Chiefs, effected by a superior force, which commands no faith on the part of the people is a serious disaster. With the change of times in the natural cycle of events all human institutions call for gradual reform. The need is not to be urged mechanically upon the rulers by a foreign agency with all the drawbacks of alienness but must and shall make itself felt automatically in due course. The study of the world forces around and a healthy demonstration of public will to adopt more suitable in-

stitutions can never fail to impress the Indian Princes; and this is very clearly evidenced by the voluntary inauguration of Legislative Councils, and akin institutions in most States with the sole object of giving the people a greater share in the Administration.

I can never concede that all ancient institutions and systems are so out-of-date to-day as to have lost all utility and practicability. Moreover, who on earth can close his eyes to the truth that evolution, not revolution, is the healthy force to be encouraged for the purpose of mending society and ensuring its steady progress and uplift.

LEGITIMATE DEMAND.

To compel the indigenous system of Administration to undergo a radical change all of a sudden is hardly creditable. And naturally any such tendency is bound to breed suspicion and mistrust.

Craving for liberty is a natural desire; and the Indian Rulers are perfectly justified in demanding a greater measure of independence and an assurance that their status and rights, which require a definite expression and acknowledgment, should be placed on the more stable foundation, whatever be the form of Government in India. This is a very legitimate demand, but, as stated above, gives rise to very delicate and difficult questions. The Treaties and Pacts, over which the friendly relations of the contracting parties are founded, require a clear and unambiguous interpretation; and an adjustment of relations is to be effected on the basis of such interpretation.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Indian Press and Indian political organisations to rise to the occasion, and collaborate with the Princes in effecting a solution of the problem, favourable to the Rulers, the subjects of the States, and on a broader principle to the whole of India.

UNEMPLOYED, TIRED OF LIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

While a police man was on duty at Appollo Bunder on Sunday afternoon, he saw the dead body of a Mahomedan floating in the sea. The body was dragged and removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner on Monday morning. A letter was found in the pocket of the deceased's clothes addressed to the Commissioner of Police stating that he was unemployed and that he was tired of life. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

A Bombay Correspondent writes:— "Prompt attention is paid to remove the inconveniences of the 1st & 2nd class passengers but for 3rd class passengers no attention is paid to know their great difficulties and inconveniences and when attention is drawn towards the same no prompt action is paid by the railway company. Nasik station on the G. I. P. R. is a great pilgrimage station and thousands of passengers go there. It will be surprising to many to know that there is no shed on the down-platform of this big station for giving shelter to passengers against sun and rain. There are also no doors to the latrines provided for third class passengers, males or females. There are many other stations where there are also no doors to the latrines besides other inconveniences.

The railway company is in duty bound to provide reasonable facilities to the passengers, but little care is taken to fulfil this duty towards the 3rd class passengers. It is to be hoped the matter will be taken up by the members of the Bombay Advisory Committee and needful will be done for removing the grievances early."

BERAR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Berar Football tournament at Akola will be held from 18th to 21st October. Applications for entrance will be entertained by the Berar Football Tournament Committee up to 10th October.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANOMALY.

10th instant referred them to the RAILWAY REPRESENTATION.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the Government of India protesting against the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways being members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and requesting Government to ask the Railways to resign their memberships from a European Commercial Chamber.

They state the practice of such bodies being members of a Chamber of Commerce is extremely objectionable as it is very likely that in all questions where views of commercial bodies are invited by the Railways or the Railway Department, of the Government on matters connected in any way with the Railway, the views expressed by the Association of which they are

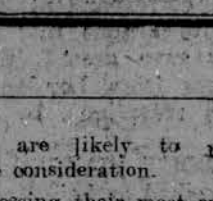
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members are likely to receive unduly favourable consideration.

In expressing their most emphatic objection to this undesirable practice, the Committee do not think it at all necessary to dilate on its disadvantages to other Chambers and to the country at large. While the membership of the Railways puts the Chamber concerned in a privileged position the Committee would point out that, at the same time it takes away the commercial character of the Chamber. Further the Railways cannot keep a very fair and impartial attitude in all questions on which commercial bodies have expressed their opinions as the opinion of the Association of which they are members will receive unduly favourable consideration at their hands, since it is very

likely that the opinion of that Association should have been influenced by the viewpoint of the Railway through its officials on the Chamber. This also gives rise to an absurd situation viz. that the views of the Railways may be passed off as the views of a commercial body, and such a position cannot be too strongly condemned.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

DR. BESANT REELECTED PRESIDENT

MADRAS Sept. 24

Addressing the members of the Theosophical Society at Goldale Hall, Dr. Besant expressed gratitude at being elected for the

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is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods a field. Remember that the

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fourth time president of the Theosophical Society. While the Society could not take part in party politics, she exhorted the members to take a very definite share in public life. Liberty might sometimes be in danger unless those in charge of national affairs were fully qualified for the task. The Society did not impose upon members any particular opinion or special creed but laid the greatest stress on service of country. She said India's greatness lay in her spirituality, but without subjection to Britain, for the two together could prevent the catastrophic war of colour.—A. P.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1928

THE NEW TURKISH LANGUAGE.

AIM OF THE REFORM.

The Constantinople Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—

The whole of Turkey is mobilising to learn to read and write in the new alphabet in the shortest time possible. An immense change has come over the official view of the matter since the Linguistic Commission set to work, and from fifteen years, which the reform was expected to take, the time allowed has been reduced to two years. Provincial administrations, Government departments, banks, and commercial institutions are all organising courses for their employees, and in many cases are offering bonuses for a rapid mastery of the new script.

The script itself has been made as simple as possible, and the rules which govern spelling and grammar are far easier than those of the Arabic script. The alphabet consists of twenty consonants, eight vowels, and three principal signs—the apostrophe to mark a pause in the middle of a word, the hyphen, which will be very frequent and will establish the separations of the roots of verbs from their terminations and other separations, and the circumflex accent. One peculiarity is that there are two 'i's, one of which is spelt without a dot. Otherwise the letters are all familiar Latin European letters. As for spelling, it is to be purely phonetic, and follow the Constantinople pronunciation.

The reform is regarded under a number of important aspects. Not only is it of produce a general literacy throughout the country instead of the 10 per cent of literacy which exists at present, and which Kemal Pasha has indicted as a disgrace to any modern nation, but it is to introduce the nation to a new culture. It is urged that the Turkish literary and artistic genius has always been held back from a proper self-expression by being cast in the Arabic and Persian moulds, which were really foreign to it. The national literature, it is said, has consisted of thin imitations of those Oriental models belonging to another civilisation and that a civilisation which, owing to its inherent faults of fanaticism and tyranny, soon became decadent and obsolete. So the Turkish Conservatives and Orientalists are confronted with the argument that the artistic sterility of Turkey is directly due to its unfortunate linguistic inheritance. Modern civilisation, it is pointed out, needs a new terminology, and it is useless to try to adapt the Arabic script to it. The Turkish nation must have a malleable means of expressing modern scientific needs and philosophic theories, and cannot continue to torture into new shapes the fixed and inadequate Arabic letters which were devised for quite another epoch.

THE DEAD HAND OF ARABIC CULTURE.

The change of alphabet, then, is regarded as the final step away from the old Oriental culture and as the means of assimilating all the elements of the one civilisation which by its practical results has justified itself and leads the world—

namely European civilisation. The reformers lament the days which have been lost in the desert. They say that at the moment when the Turkish nation under the Seljukid and Osmanli Sultans turned towards the Persian and Arabic cultures it lost its intellectual vigour. The Arabic genius mummified Plato, made Aristotle a lifeless puppet of scholasticism, and meeting on its way the Turkish people, withered its mental development and drained it of sap. Such is the indictment, and with it is coupled the further charge that the Arabic script is only adapted to the voluptuous literature of palace life and its shameless parasitism, now gone for ever.

In consequence it is to be the official policy to transcribe into the new script as few of the Orientalised works of the past as possible. It is asked who among the present Turkish generation can repeat a distich of Hafiz or a quatrain of Khayyam, or has read right through the great Turkish poet Nedim. Apart from a few great masters, such as Fuzulî, Nedim and Sheikh Galib, there is only a Pleiad of minor artists manipulating a euphuistic language which was never comprehensible except to a minority. And what use is there, in any case, in perpetuating these representations of an effeminate Court life unsuited to the virile Turkish genius? The literature to be transcribed, then, is to be chiefly translations of the masterpieces of European art as well as the leading works of science of the West.

This abandonment of Orientalism in the life and culture and language of the Turkish nation will not be altogether an innovation. It will not be something artificial thrust upon the nation but a development of a tendency which has been visible in the Turkish language itself during the past few decades. The Persian and Arabic elements have themselves diminished perceptibly, and Turkish has been becoming automatically simpler and more national. Where it felt itself hampered was in taking into itself the terms of Western science and sport, but it has been doing this clumsily and thus becoming more independent of its origins. The Latin script, which is now to be adopted is only a natural and logical continuation of this process, but it is a final and radical one.

The Linguistic Commission did not push into this change without considering the alternatives. But it found, after careful examination, that it was impossible to reform the Arabic script. In phonetics, morphology, harmony, grammar and syntax the Turkish language was so fundamentally under the influence of Arabic and Persian that its national character was quite obscured and its development would always remain derivative. In phonetics especially the Arabic letters constituted an insuperable obstacle. So the new Turkish language will, both in its phonetics and in its syntax, cease to be visibly and audibly of the 'Arabic family', and in a few decades will appear a new national language, having assimilated into its own forms and tones the exotic elements out of which it grew and in which it became a satiate medium.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN'S NEW ROLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—So the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan has at last succeeded in securing the post of an executive Councillor! Since the appointment of Mr. Pradhan as a Minister, he had undergone a vast change in his view. As an Excise! He did not stir an inch from the Government laid-down position. He tried to shift his responsibility by transferring the port folio to another Minister and become a local self Government Minister! And furthermore he has brought shame to the good name of the Responsible party (on which ticket he got elected), by voting for co-operation with the unwanted Non-Communist!

The vicious practice of selecting Executive Councillors from the Ministers is really a most politic move on the part of the bureaucracy and our Ministers are one by one falling a prey to it! Now Mr. Pradhan has perhaps reached the highest glory and he is perhaps extremely satisfied and gratified at it!

He is likely to be substituted by Mr. B.V. Jadhav, who has proved his loyalty by not only voting with the Government on the Simon resolution, but even by being a member of the Committee for Co-operation! It is very likely he may also, in future, adorn the treasury benches as a member of the executive Council!—Yours etc.

TRUTH.

HER LIFE ON THE MARCEL WAVE!

WELL, IT COST HER NOTHING.

This, then, is the story of the fine-hair friend, London hairdressers should be aware of her.

For several years now she has had "permanent waves" for nothing.

Bond-st. and Oxford-st. establishments, among others, have been victimised by her. Often she has not as many shillings in her handbag when she orders treatment costing guineas.

She knows she won't have to pay Why? Well, you see, her hair is what is called "fine," and it responds curiously to the "permanent wave" process. It stands out, almost on end, in the most ridiculous fashion imaginable.

All that the anxious assistant can do will never make the hair settle smoothly on her head; and as time goes on the woman starts loudly protesting.

"OH, WHAT A SIGHT!"

"You should have known better than to do it at all if this is the result," she declares, and demands that the manager or manageress be brought.

This done, the woman repeats her protests in even stronger terms. "Just look what a sight I look!" she says.

"And she does."

The manager has to admit as much.

The apologies. The assistant should

have seen that the hair was too fine for treatment he says, but—well, he will not, of course, charge any fee, and gradually Madame's hair will settle, he is sure, and no harm will be done.

Will that be agreeable?
"Madame" hides her smile.
At home she has a small bottle of oil. A little of the oil soon causes the hair to settle, and adds to the "wave" a number of charming little curls around the ears and neck.

THE COMMUNIST INTER- NATIONAL.

CLOSE OF MOSCOW CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Communist International closed in Moscow after unanimously adopting a new programme of Communism: theory and tactics, admitting to full-fledged membership the revolutionary groups of Korea, Ireland, New Zealand, Colombia, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Cuba, approving the methods used against "oppressionists," Russian and other, and issuing a manifesto to "workers, toiling peasants, and oppressed colonial peoples" ending with slogans against "pacifist lies" and for "an uncompromising struggle with Imperialistic war," and winding up with "Long live the world proletarian revolution!"

Unanimity was a marked feature of the deliberations of the Congress, the disputes which prolonged some of the sessions turning on relatively minor points such as personal differences within the Polish Communist party, the insistence of a minority of the American delegates that the official attitude was too pessimistic regarding revolutionary development in that country, and the argument of some Russian delegates that the industrial development of India invalidated the majority's point of view as to India's agrarian dependency on British industry.

The outstanding tactical policies which the Congress enjoined upon its constituent parties were an uncompromising fight against European Social Democracy and the British Labour party, increased attention to revolutionary agitation in colonial countries in Asia and Africa, and the mobilisation of the proletarian forces of Latin America against political or economic domination by the United States.

THE PRINCE AND TUNNEY.

A PRIVATE CHAT AT YORK HOUSE.

Gene Tunney, the ex-heavyweight champion of the world, added one more laurel to his wreath in mail week.

He was received in the afternoon by the Prince of Wales privately at York House, and the pugilist and the Prince talked together for half an hour.

This signal honour was the result of the extraordinary impression Tunney made the other night at the dinner party, which was described in the "Daily Express." Tunney's "He-man" decency and kindly philosophy carried everything before them at the dinner, and the report of the affair eventually reached the Prince's ears.

The two men had much in common in their meeting. They are both sportsmen, both excellent speakers, and both have endured publicity at its fiercest heat.

Americans in London were delighted at the honour done to their champion. While Tunney is not the most popular champion they ever had—it is felt that in a land of mass production a pugilist should adhere to type—they were much touched by the Prince's graciousness.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Express" telegraphs that American newspapers gave great prominence to messages from London describing Tunney's reception by the Prince.

INQUIRY ABOUT FIANCEE.

Tunney is described as being greatly impressed with the Prince's "up to the minute" knowledge of events. He was delighted by the fact that the Prince inquired about his fiancée, Miss Lauder.

The fact which had made the greatest impression on the London correspondents of the American newspapers, is that the Prince himself escorted Tunney to the door at the end of the visit, and stepped back, insisting that the ex-champion of the boxing ring should precede him. This act of courtesy is deeply appreciated.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON AND JOURNALISM.

WORK OR WEALTH?

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt jun. may refuse a fortune within the next few weeks.

The sum of £600,000 was bequeathed to him by relatives some time ago, but under the terms of the bequest he was not to receive the money unless he conducted himself in a manner considered to be befitting a scion of the famous name.

Journalism is the elected profession of this son and heir of one of the world's richest families, and when newspaper enterprises which he managed failed to the tune of hundreds of thousands of pounds he quarrelled with his parents, his father refusing to hand over the money on the grounds, it is declared, that the conduct of such enterprises is not a gentlemanly occupation.

His parents, however, when he remarried this summer at the age of thirty, intimated their willingness to make peace, and hinted that he might now obtain control of the legacy under certain conditions if he so wished. He is to see them shortly in order to discuss the terms.

"I do not know whether or not I shall take the money," says this economic "bad boy" of the American aristocracy, who has been visiting Toronto. "I shall certainly refuse if my parents insist that I give up work and promise to start no more newspapers. I am not particularly concerned whether I receive the money or not."

SELF-RESPECT.

"I would prefer to do without it rather than sacrifice my liberty and self-respect. I should be willing, however, to accept it, and possibly start another newspaper, if there are no real conditions attached."

"I make £10,000 a year to-day writing for newspaper syndicates and magazines, and support myself entirely. I am trading either on my family name as much of my work is published under a pen-name."

Mr. Vanderbilt declares that a millionaire's son is rather to be pitied than envied.

"A rich man's son is terribly handicapped if he attempts anything serious in life," he said in an interview. "I would rather have been born without a penny. Then whatever I did would have been regarded as the accomplishment of a successful man on his own merits."

He has now paid back, he explains, to the stockholders associated with him in the unfortunate newspaper ventures practically every shilling that they lost, and to-day has not a penny that he does not himself earn.

MAN WITH ARTIFICIAL SKULL.

WONDER FEAT OF SURGERY AFTER AN ELECTROCUTION.

One of the most astounding cases in medical annals reached London from Canada. It is that of a man who has been discharged from hospital with an artificial skull after he had been electrocuted and thought to be dead.

Norman Douglas Ellis, of Toronto, was rendered unconscious by an electric shock two years ago. Doctors removed a large part of the bone of his skull, leaving his brain exposed from about an inch behind the hairline in front to about an inch above the hairline at the back of the neck. To-day he is alive and enjoying the best of health.

He was working in a power-house beneath an exposed copper line carrying electricity to the extent of 5,000 horse-power, which supplied twenty-eight Ontario towns. He was climbing a step-ladder beside a horizontal row of iron pipes; the ladder slipped, and he stepped up on the pipes to keep from falling. This brought his head in contact with the wire.

There was a blinding flash as a miniature thunderbolt leaped 25ft. to the ceiling and burned out a big porcelain insulator there. The nails in Ellis' shoes were welded to the iron pipe by the heat, and he was left suspended in mid-air. Fellow employees got him down and called a doctor. The twenty-eight towns were plunged into darkness.

The doctor pronounced Ellis dead. But

DOES MARRIAGE MAKE MEN SOFT?

TACKLING THE GREATEST ADVENTURE OF ALL.

How does marriage affect a man's character and career?

Mr. Bernard Shaw has many sayings some profound and some provocative and some both, to his credit: his latest is contained in a message to Gene Tunney; and he congratulates the champion on his wisdom in getting from the ring, now that he is getting married.

This would seem to suggest that, when a man marries, he loses "pep," punch and personality—that he becomes soft and easy-going, more fit to put on slippers than to put on "the gloves," thus writes Gerald Gould in the "Sunday Chronicle."

Or, in the words which Shakespeare attributes to one of his least admirable characters: "A young man married is a man that's married."

TO WHICH THE OBVIOUS ANSWER Would seem to be—that most marriages are not, and none need be, in the least like that!

Mr. Bernard Shaw is himself a married man. He has been so for about a quarter of a century, during which period he has been in the thick of every controversy, social, political, economic and religious. He has been sparring, feinting and in-fighting on a thousand platforms, and up and down the columns of innumerable newspapers. He has boxed everything, except the compass.

And has he lost personality or "pep" during those twenty-five years? Has he moved softly round the controversial ring? Have his punches failed in zip, his physics in zest? Have his paradoxes ceased to confound, his epigrams to convince? I can only suggest, if he has any doubts on this subject, that he should ask his antagonists "COME TO TEA."

But, it may be said, the suggestion that marriage leads to softness would in any case apply only to physical fighters—to boxers and soldiers, not to artists or politicians. I do not know why this should be so since the mental fight requires just as much fitness and alertness as the physical; but such, I suppose, the suggestion is. Can it be sustained by the facts?

Mr. Shaw would seem to have a powerful ally in Mr. Rudyard Kipling who has elaborated this theme in both prose and poetry. One of the most famous of those early, brilliant Anglo-Indian stories of Mr. Kipling's was written round the case of an officer who was dashing and daring so long as he was single but became anxious and cautious after marriage. And then there is the poem:

The bachelor 'e fights for one
As joyful as can be;
But the married man don't call it fun,
Because 'e fights for three—
For 'im an' 'Er an' 'It
(An' 'Tee an' 'One makes Three)
'E wants to finish 'is little bit
An' 'e wants to go 'ome to 'is tea!

VALOUR WITHOUT FOLLY.

Now these theories are all very well. But the first and last thing to do with a theory is to bring it to the test of fact.

Is it the fact that the married man is, in any connection or any pursuit, physically or mentally, softer or slower than the unmarried? Surely one has but to look round on the people one knows to see that it is 'not' the fact. The effect of marriage seems on the contrary to be (and this is only natural) an increase in firmness of purpose and endeavour.

Let us, however, discriminate between rashness and courage. It is perfectly true that the married man will not take unnecessary risks so freely as the young bachelor; he will not dash round corners on his motor-cycle at such a senseless speed; he will think twice about bathing near dangerous currents. And in this he

is right. He has undertaken obligations, and must honour them.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE.

But in everything serious, in the shaping of private and public life, it is obvious that the married man, just because of those obligations of his, will make greater efforts and show greater tenacity. He will build for the future—his family's and the community's.

Marriage, of course, has not always been represented as a short cut to ease! The opposite view has been, and still is, quite as commonly expressed. How often we find the bachelor denounced, in pulpit or Press, as selfish and self-indulgent—as the fellow who will not give up his solitary comfort for the cares and responsibilities of married life!

Jokes on that line have persisted for literally thousands of years. "Punch's" notorious advice to those about to marry—"Don't!"—was anticipated by the ancient Greek philosopher Thales, who, when asked at what age a man should get married, replied: "A young man not yet, an elder man not at all."

But, joking apart, it is obvious that neither side of the argument really contains the truth about marriage; for both sides lay stress on what is relatively unimportant. To say on the one hand that married men grow soft, or on the other hand that unmarried men are selfish, is not merely to say what is untrue; it is to miss the point.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

Some married men lead more comfortable lives than some bachelors and some bachelors than some married men; but men do not marry or abstain from marriage out of mere considerations of comfort!

The really interesting, the really exciting thing about marriage is that it is a great adventure in itself.

Those who represent men as getting slack and soft in marriage (nobody, by the way, is foolish enough to represent 'women' as doing that!) fall into an old and crude error. They regard the wedding as the end of the story instead of the beginning.

Novels, romances, and fairy-stories are largely to blame for this. The hero and heroine marry—and "live happily ever after"! But in real life, nobody lives happily by sitting down and slacking. Nothing worth while can be won that way; and a happy marriage is supremely worth while.

Critics of marriage sometimes say that it is a risk. Of course it is a risk—and none the worse for that! If there were no chance of its going wrong there would be nothing to congratulate yourselves upon when it goes right.

NO FEAR OF SLACKNESS.

It is a risk—but also it is an opportunity. An opportunity for effort, for foresight, for consideration, for self-sacrifice, for comradeship, for mutual encouragement and forbearance; in short, for all the heroic virtues of well as all the delights and rewards!

The point is that you cannot hope to get the delights and rewards except by exercising the virtues.

Companionship in marriage is a great and noble adventure; and there is no fear that anybody will get slack while engaged upon 'that'!

the power-house workmen had been trained to employ resuscitation methods, always, after an accident, no matter how hopeless the outlook. They did so; and, after forty-five minutes, Ellis stirred, began to breathe, and regained consciousness.

He was taken to a hospital for treatment. At first it seemed that his troubles were over; then necrosis, or rotting of the bone tissue, set in at his skull.

Finally, however, after eleven months, the doctors were compelled to cut away a piece of his skull, approximately ten inches long and six inches wide, to save his life. Brain specialists in attendance said that he would never be able to leave his bed. Skin from his thigh was grafted over his exposed brain; but there was no bone under it.

With extreme care a mould of Ellis' head was taken. On it was constructed something unique—a bachelorette artificial skull, light and strong. It was fitted into place—and Ellis was himself again.

A few weeks ago he left the hospital and returned to his job at the powerhouse. The electricity left him slightly lame in one leg, and he uses a cane to walk, but otherwise he is as well as ever.

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